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1906

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CHARLES F. SAUL

220 - 224 James Street

SYRACUSE :: :: :: NEW YORK

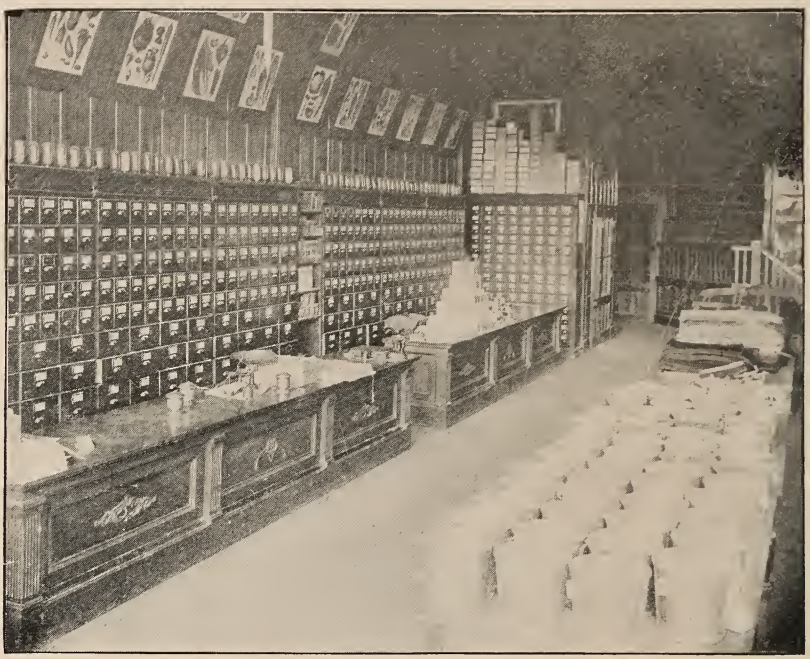
SEEDS

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Saul's Vegetable and Flower Seeds

ARE noted for their purity and strong germinating power. All our seeds are carefully selected and thoroughly tested, and if you are not already a customer we think you will do well to give us a trial on your seed order. You will find our seeds not only of the highest quality, but low in price.



A Section of Our Retail Department

Weight per Bushel	Best Time to Plant the Following Seeds Marked "C."	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Quantity per Acre
60	RED CLOVER	C	C					C	C	8 to 10 pounds
44	TIMOTHY	C	C					C	C	¼ to ½ bushel
14	RED TOP (Common)		C	C				C	C	½ to 1 bushel
14	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS		C	C	C			C	C	½ to 1½ bushels
14	ORCHARD GRASS		C	C				C		1 to 1½ bushels
50	MILLET				C	C				¼ to ¾ bushel
48	HUNGARIAN GRASS			C	C					¼ to ½ bushel
56	FLAX SEED		C	C						½ bushel
56	RYE		C	C				C	C	1 to 2 bushels
60	WHEAT		C				C	C		1½ to 2 bushels
56	CORN		C	C	C	C				4 to 6 quarts
48	BUCKWHEAT				C					¾ bushel
48	BARLEY		C	C			C	C		2 bushels
32	OATS		C	C	C					2 to 3 bushels
60	PEAS		C	C						1¼ to 2½ bushels
	BEET		C	C	C					4 to 6 pounds
	CARROT		C	C						2 to 3 pounds
	TURNIP		C	C		C	C			1 pound
62	WHITE BEANS			C	C					1 bushel
60	POTATOES		C	C						10 to 15 bushels
	PARSNIP			C	C					5 to 6 pounds
	ONION SEED	C	C	C						4 to 6 pounds
25	ONION SETS	C	C	C						2 to 5 bushels

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IT affords us pleasure to submit our Catalogue for the year 1906. We give therein new and additional information pertaining to Seeds, etc. We offer no humbugs; no old things under new names at high prices—nothing but well known and reliable kinds of Vegetables and Flower Seeds. All new tested Seed at very reasonable prices. We claim our Seed to be the best that can be obtained.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—All flower and vegetable seeds in packets or ounces will be delivered free by mail, when desired, at prices quoted in this Catalogue. When ordering Peas, Beans, Corn or Seeds at pound rates by mail, add to cost of mailing, $.08 per lb., or $.15 per qt.

ORDER EARLY.—It is always best to order early as you are sure to have your order filled promptly, whereas later in the season we may perhaps have disposed of some particular seeds and be unable to replace them. By ordering early you are also prepared to take advantage of the first favorable time for planting.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best quality will fail through improper treatment. Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to causes, other than to the quality of seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, or two wet or too dry soil; insects destroying the plants as soon or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the properties of seeds induced by temperature; heavy rains after sowing, and the consequent baking of the ground afterwards, and from other causes which the planter cannot govern, as is clearly seen by the farmer in the failure of corn and grass seed to grow, although saved and selected by himself. **For the above reasons,** we wish to state implicitly, that **while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable,** and **true to name,** we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

CHARLES F. SAUL

220-222-224 JAMES STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DIRECTION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of Vegetables, three things are at least necessary, viz : a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture ; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile ; but, if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Large crops from a given surface or grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue ; the least distance is named, in order to economize space ; it might he increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow, and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above the ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kind of plants in a hotbed, or even in a cold frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

CHARLES F. SAUL'S

CHOICE IMPORTED

FLOWER SEEDS.

Our Flower Seeds are of the finest variety, imported by us direct from France.

Flowers are divided into three classes, which we abbreviate as follows:

A for Annual, or those blossoming the first year.

B for Biennial, blossoming the second year, (although some will blossom the first year if sown early in the spring.)

P for Perennials, blossoming continually after the first sowing.

H indicates Hardy; **H H,** Half Hardy: **T,** Tender.

We have arranged our Seeds by numbers to facilitate ordering by mail, as the numbers only need be given, thereby saving the trouble of writing the names.

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc

HARDY ANNUALS (HA).—Sow in April or May, according to latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of a thickness of the seeds, or with medium sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much.

Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, or else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September, in boxes, and placed in cold frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (HB) and PERENNIALS (HP).—Require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September, for if not sown until spring the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

No.	Common Name.		Per oz.	Per pkt.
1	Abronia, rose and pink	H H A	$ .50	$ .05
2	Acrolinium, mixed, (Everlasting), rose and white	H H A	.35	.05
3	Adonis, autumnalis red	H A	.25	.05
4	Ageratum, Mexicanum blue	H A	.35	.05
5	Agrostemma, fine mixed	H A	.35	.05
6	Alyssum, sweet, white	H A	.40	.05
7	Amaranthus, (love lies bleeding,) Caudatus	H H A	.25	.05
8	Amaranthus, Joseph's coat, tricolor	H H A	.25	.05
9	Argemone, (Mexican Poppy,) mixed	H A	.40	.05
10	Asperula, sweet scented	H A	.25	.05
11	Aster, H H A Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered.—The plants grow only about 10 to 12 inches high, but the flowers are large and double, like chrysanthemums. Mixed		1.50	.10
12	Aster, Truffaut's Peony Perfection.—A handsome Aster that grows stiffly erect; about 18 inches high. Snow White		1.50	.10
13	Aster Comet.—This is the most artistic flowered of all the Asters. Carmine		1.50	.10
14	Aster, Queen of the Market.—The earliest Aster, graceful, spreading habit. Rose		1.00	.10
15	Aster, Branching.—This vigorous type forms broad, handsome brushes, covered with large long stemmed and long petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect. Pink		1.00	.10
16	Aster, Japanese Tassel.—An unusually distinct and picturesque variety. The flowers are grand in size and their long petals are curiously waived and curled. Mixed		1.75	.10
17	Aster, Ball or Jewel.—Flowers of this strain are long stemmed, quite round, and therefore especially desirable for cutting or bunching. Apple Blossom		1.75	.10
18	Aster, Mixed German Quilled		1.00	.10
19	Balloon Vine, love in a puff,	H H A	.25	.05
20	Balsam, Camelia, flowered, mixed	H A	1.00	.10
21	Bartonia, golden, aurea,	H A	.35	.05
22	Bachelor's Button, blue, Centaurea Cyanus	H A	.35	.05
23	Browallia, mixed, blue and white	H H A	.80	.05
24	Calandrinia discolor Rose	H H A	.85	.05
25	Calliopsis, mixed,	H A	.30	.05
25½	California Poppy, Eschscholtzia		.30	.05
26	Canary Bird flower, Tropæoleum Canariens	H A	.30	.05
27	Candytuft, (Iberis,) fine mixed	H A	.20	.05
28	" white	H A	.35	.05
29	" purple	H A	.25	.05
30	Canterbury Bells, (Campanula,) single mixed	H B	.40	.05
31	" " double mixed	H B	.50	.05
32	Carnation Pink, double red	H H P	2.50	.10
32½	" snow white, double	H H P	3.50	.10
33	" Picotee, mixed	H H P	3.50	.10
33½	" White Marguerite, mixed	H H P	1.50	.10
34	Castor Oil Bean, Major, (Ricums)	H H A	.10	.05
34½	" " " red stalk	H H A	.10	.05
35	Centranthus, mixed	H A	.25	.05
36	Chrysanthemum Carinatum, mixed	H A	.25	.05
37	" Coronarium, double white	H A	.30	.05
38	Clarkia, fine mixed, double white	H A	.35	.05
39	Cobea, climbing, violet	H H P	.60	.05
40	Coxcomb, dwarf mixed	H A	1.00	.05
41	" gold feathered, golden	H A	1.25	.05
42	Collinsia, mixed	H A	.25	.05
43	Columbine, (Aquilegia) mixed	H P	.35	.05
44	Dahlia, fine mixed	H H P	.75	.05
45	Daisy, double mixed	H H P	4.00	.10
46	" Swan River	H H P	.60	.05
47	Erysimum	H A	.35	.05

No.	Common Name.		Per oz.	Per pkt.
50	Foliage Plant, mixed	H H A	.65	$ .05
51	Flowering Flax, scarlet (Linum)	H A	.35	.05
52	Forget-me-not, (Myosotis) blue	H H P	1.50	.10
53	" large flowering, blue	H H P	5.00	.10
54	" mixed	H H P	1.25	.10
55	Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)	H H A	.25	.05
56	Fox Glove (Digitalis)	H P	.40	.05
57	Gaillardia	T A	.35	.05
58	Gillia, mixed, tricolor	H A	.25	.05
59	Godetia, fine mixed	H A	.25	.05
60	Gourds, mixed, ornamental	T A	.20	.05
61	Helichrysum, (Eternal Flower)	H A	.75	.05
62	Heliotrope	H H P	1.50	.10
63	Hollyhock, double superb	H P	1.25	.10
64	Hyacinth Bean, (Dolichos)	T A	.25	.05
65	Ice Plant, white	T A	.40	.05
66	Indian shot, (Canna Indica)	H H A	.25	.05
67	Ipomea or Evening Glory, white	T A	.25	.05
68	Ipomopsis, mixed	H H P	.65	.05
69	Jacobea, double mixed	H A	1.25	.05
70	Job's Tears	H A	.25	.05
71	Larkspur, finest mixed	H H P	.30	.05
72	Lobel's Catchfly	H A	.25	.05
73	Lobelia, very fine mixed	T A	.30	.05
74	Love's Grove, fine mixed (Nemophilia)	H A	.25	.05
75	Love in a Mist, (Nigella)	H A	.25	.05
76	Lupinus, mixed	H A	.25	.05
77	Lychnis, fine mixed	H P	.50	.05
78	" scarlet, (Ragged Robin)	H P	.75	.05
79	Malope	H A	.25	.05
80	Marigold, double French	H A	.40	.05
81	" African	H A	.40	.05
82	Maurandya, mixed	T A	1.25	.05
83	Marvel of Peru (four o'clock)	H H A	.25	.05
84	Moon Flower, (Ipomea Noctiflora	H H A	1.00	.05
85	Monk's Hood	H P	1.00	.05
86	Morning Glory, (Convolvulus) dwarf	H A	.10	.05
87	" " tall	H A	.10	.05
88	Mourning Bride, (Scabiosa)	H A	.25	.05
89	Mignonette, sweet	H A	.10	.05
90	" large flowering	H A	.10	.05
91	Nasturtium, mixed dwarf	H A	.10	.05
92	" mixed tall	H A	.10	.05
93	" Jupiter. Giant-flower sort tall	H A	.10	.05
93½	" spit fire brilliant scarlet "	H A	.10	.05
94	" yellow "	H A	.10	.05
94½	" King of the Blacks. Dark red; dark foliage "	H A	.10	.05
95	" Crystal Palace "	H A	.10	.05
95½	" Giant of Battles, sulphur and red "	H A	.10	.05
96	" Rose "	H A	.10	.05
97	Nolana	H A	.20	.05
98	Pansy or Heart's Ease, fine French mixed	H H B	1.25	.10
99	" Trimardeau Giant, mixed	H H B	2.50	.10
100	" Lord Beaconsfield, deep-purple violet	H H B	1.25	.10
101	" Black (Faust)	H H B	1.25	.10
101½	" Variegated striped	H H B	1.25	.10
102	" Yellow	H H B	1.25	.10
102½	" Purple Gold	H H B	1.25	.10
103	" Azure-Blue	H H B	1.25	.10
103½	" Pure White	H H B	1.25	.10

SWEET PEAS.—(Lathyrus odoratus.)

No.	Common Name.	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per pkt.
104	Sweet Peas, mixed	$ .40	$ .05	
104 A	" " Her Majesty, beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	.50	.05	
104 B	" " Emily Henderson, splendid pure white	.50	.05	
105	" " The Bride, pure white	.50	.05	
105 A	" " Mrs. Eckford, delicate primrose	.50	.05	
105 B	" " Senator, chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched	.50	.05	
106	" " Lottie Eckford, rose and white, edged with blue	.50	.05	
106 A	" " Blushing Beauty, soft pink suffused with lilac; extra large	.50	.05	
106 B	" " Stanley, deep maroon self; large and of finest form	.50	.05	
107	" " Firefly, deep brilliant scarlet	.50	.05	
107 A	" " Apple Blossoms, blush and pink	.50	.05	
107 B	" " Lady Penzance, beautiful bright rose, a distinct flower	.50	.05	
108	" " Ramona, creamy white flaked with soft pink	.50	.05	
108 A	" " Katherine Tracy, soft, beautiful pink	.50	.05	
108 B	" " Mars, fiery crimson scarlet	.50	.05	
109	" " Princess of Wales, white, striped lavender and mauve	.50	.05	
109 A	" " Monarch, deep bronzy-maroon and dark blue	.50	.05	
109 B	" " Coquette, delicate primrose, tinged blush	.50	.05	
110	" " Gray Friar, delicate heliotrope tinged with darker shade	.50	.05	
110 A	" " Countess of Radnor, a beautiful shade of lavender	.50	.05	
110 B	" " Purple Prince, standard maroon, wings purple	.50	.05	
111	Perilla	H H A	.25	.05
112	Petunia, single hybrid, extra fine mixed	H A	.60	.05
113	" large flowered, mixed	H A	2.50	.10
114	Pholx Drumondii, finest mixed	H A	.80	.05
115	" " white, large flowered	H A	1.00	.05
116	Pink, double, extra fine mixed Ind. Pink	H H P	1.00	.10
117	" single, flowering, figured	H H P	.50	.05
118	" " Japan mixed	H H P	.75	.05
119	Poppy, cardinal	H A	.30	.05
120	Portulaca, single mixed	H A	.75	.05
121	" double mixed	H A	5.00	.10
122	Primrose, Evening, splendid mixed	H A	.25	.05
124	Rhodanthe (Everlasting), mixed	H A	.80	.10
125	Rock Lychins, fine mixed	H A	.25	.05
126	Sage, flowering	H H P	1.00	.10
127	Salpiglosis	H H A	.60	.10
128	Sensitive Plant	T A	.60	.10
129	Silene	H H A	.25	.05
130	Snap Dragon, extra fine mixed	H A	.40	.05
131	Soapwort	H A	.40	.05
132	Sweet William	H P	.25	.05
133	Sweet Sultan, mixed	H A	.40	.05
134	Sunflower, double	H A	.10	.05
135	Tassel Flower, fine mixed (Cacalia)	H A	.40	.05
136	Ten Week Stock (Campanulia Specutum)	H H A	.60	.05
137	Venus' Looking Glass	H B	.35	.05
138	Verbena, finest mixed	H H P	1.00	.10
138¼	" Scarlet Defiance Hybrid mammoth	H H P	1.00	.10
138½	" White " "	H H P	1.00	.10
139	Violet, sweet scented	H H B	1.25	.10
140	Wall Flower, dark	T P	.40	.05
141	Whitlavia, beautiful	H A	.40	.05
142	Zinnia, double dwarf mixed	H A	.50	.05
143	" tall double mixed	H A	.30	.05
144	Xeranthemum (Everlasting), mixed	H A	.60	.05
145	" " purple	H A	.75	.05
146	Alyssum Golden	H A	.75	.05
147	Ammobium (Everlasting)	H A	.30	.05
148	Begonia	H H P	---	.10
149	Cucumber Vine	H H A	.50	.05
150	Cypress Vine	H H A	.30	.05
151	Dahlia, single fine mixed	H H P	.60	.10
152	Globe Amaranth	H H A	.40	.05
153	Ornamental Grasses		.25	.05

CHARLES F. SAUL'S

Choice Vegetable Seeds

We exercise great care in the selection of our stock of Vegetable Seeds, discarding all varieties that in our experience have proved unworthy of cultivation.

All our Vegetable Seeds are true to name, and their germinating qualities have been effectually tested. They are confidently offered as being THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PROCURED.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

ARTICHOKE.

Cynara, OF BOTANISTS.—ARTISCHOKE, GERMAN.

Sow early in the spring in drills an inch and a half deep and 1 foot apart. The next spring transplant to permanent beds, in rows or hills 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. It likes a deep, rich, moist loam, and the plants should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue bearing for several years.

Large Green Globe.—The best sort for general use. Buds large nearly round; very thick and fleshy. Per oz., 20c; per lb. $2.50.

Large Paris.—Per oz., 20c; per lb., $2.50.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus Officinalis, OF BOTANISTS.—SPARGEL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

Sow the seed early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart and about a dozen to the foot in the drill; keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the succeeding spring transplant to permanent beds. In planting for private use, set out in rows 2 feet apart, and allow 12 inches in the row. Set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. For market on a large scale, set 4 feet apart one way and 2 the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under.

If the plot is made sufficiently rich when the plants are set, they will make a large growth the first summer and the shoots may be cut from them the succeeding year. Any well treated plot ought to produce a moderate crop the second year after planting. Remove the dead brush late in the fall or early in the spring of each year, and apply broadcast a dressing of manure. A plot of Asparagus will reach its maturity in its fifth or sixth year; after that the size of the shoots will diminish but their numbers will increase.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth green sort of the largest size, and of extra good quality Per oz., 10c; per lb., 50c.

Barr's Mammoth.—Stalks very large with few scales. The stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top of shoots. Very tender. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 50c.

Columbian Mammoth White.—A distinct variety of strong vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white as long as fit to use. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 50c.

Giant Argentine.—Per oz., 10c; per lb., 60c.

BEANS.—Dwarf or Bush.

Phaseolus Vulgaris, OF BOTANISTS.—BOHNEM, GERMAN.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

☞ **Special rates by the bushel to Market Gardeners and Truckers.**

Bush Beans may be had in fine condition throughout the season by planting at intervals of two weeks, from the beginning of May until the middle of August; they should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 1 inch deep.

	Per qt.	Per bu.
Black Wax or Butter.—One of the most desirable varieties grown. The pods are translucent, wax yellow and stringless	.35	$6.25
Golden Wax.—Very early and entirely stringless; pods very long, tender, brittle and of delicate flavor	.35	6.25

BEANS.—(Continued.)

	Per qt.	Per bush.
Davis White Wax.— Immensely productive, bearing large handsome straight pods six inches in length. Desirable for winter use.	.35	$7.00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.— Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	$ .35	7.00
Early Refugee.—Very tender and productive; the best variety for pickling; a great improvement on the old refugee	.25	4.25
Early Red Valentine.—Productive, tender and succulent, and of fine flavor	.25	4.25
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—A very early prolific and excellent variety	.25	4.25
Burpees Stringless Green Pod.—A very early and productive variety with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality	.35	6.00
Dwarf Horticultural.—A bush variety of the well known Horticultural Pole Bean	.25	5.50
Burpee's Bush Lima.—This is a perfect bush form of the *Large Lima Bean.* Bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, robust and always erect	.35	6.00
Henderson's Bush Lima.—A bush form of the Servia Lima. Very productive and earlier than Burpee's, but a smaller bean	.35	6.00
Large White Kidney.—Excellent as a shell bean, green or ripe	.15	3.50
Marrowfat.—Very hardy, robust plant—early and fine for field culture	.15	3.50
Leafless.—Beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality	.15	3.00
Red Kidney.—Used extensively for canning purposes	.15	3.50
Black Turtle Soup.—Used as a winter shelled bean, for which it is much esteemed	.15	3.50

BEANS.—Pole or Running.

One quart will plant about 150 hills.

The planting of the various sorts of Pole Beans should be delayed a week or more after the first planting of the early dwarf sorts.

	Per qt.	Per bush.
German Black Wax.—One of the best varieties	.35	6.00
Large Lima.—This is deservedly the most highly esteemed pole bean in cultivation	$ .35	$6.00
King of the Garden Lima.—Large in pod and bean. A very productive variety	.35	6.00
Dreer's Improved Lima.—A very superior early variety of excellent quality and great productiveness. The best for private gardens	.35	6.00
Siebert's Early Lima.—Very early. An improvement on the Large Lima. Beans are large and very handsome in shape and color. Vines hardy	.35	6.00
White Runner.—Similar to the Scarlet Runner, except flowers are white	.35	6.00
Scarlet Runner.—Cultivated for the beauty of its flowers. It is also a valuable esculent	.35	6.50
Horticultural Cranberry.—One of the best for family use. The pods are very tender and of fine quality	.35	6.00

BEETS.

One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. for one acre.

Beta vulgaris, OF BOTANISTS.—ROTHE RUBE, GERMAN.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as spinach.

BEETS.—(Continued.)

Early Eclipse.—Very early, dark blood color, small top and free from fibrous roots. A very popular variety on account of its uniform globular shape. Per oz., 5c.; per lb., 40c.

Dewing's Turnip Beet.

Early Egyptian.—Elegant forcing variety, and the best for first crop out of doors, being very early. The root is very dark red, flat; flesh is very hard and crisp, very tender when young, and of excellent flavor. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Crosby's Dark Red Egyptian.—The earliest variety, flat in shape, free from coarse roots and with a small top; when full grown becomes rather fibrous. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—An improved variety of the Early Blood Turnip, of deep blood-red color, fine form and flavor; an excellent market sort. Per oz., 5c; lb., 40c.

Early Eclipse Beet.

Edmand's Blood Turnip.—A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Crimson Globe.—An extremely handsome, early variety, of medium size, almost globe shaped and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The roots average ten inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of a rich bronzy purple. The flesh is a rich blood red, slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender, never stringy. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Detroit Red Turnip.—Quality good, color deep red, turnip shaped, with small tap roots. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Early Flat Bassano.—Flesh white circled with pink, very sweet and delicate in flavor, chiefly valuable for its earliness. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Bastian's.—Very large and early, color bright red. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Lentz.—Fine, round form, very smooth, dark blood red flesh, very tender and sweet; grows a very small top and is a perfect keeper. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Improved Long Blood.—Color deep red, flesh very sweet; grows entirely under ground. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Swiss Chard.—Used as greens and the ribs of the leaves cooked and served as asparagus. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 40c.

Swiss Chard Beet.

BEETS.

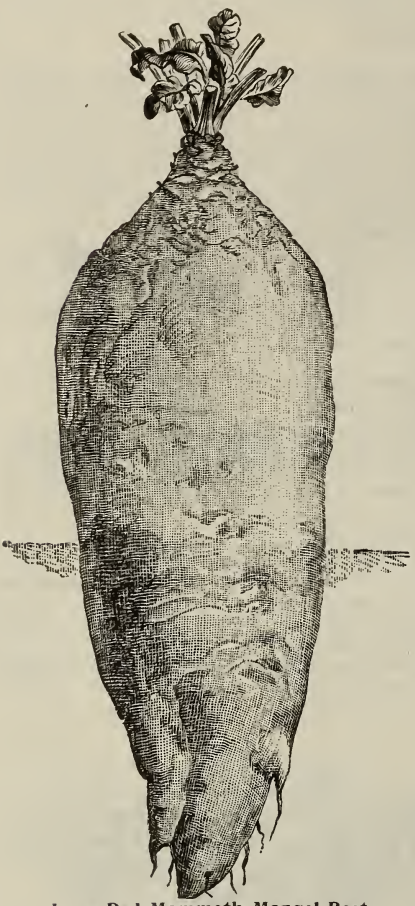
Mangel Wurzel and Sugar.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown from April to middle of June, in drills two feet apart, and afterwards thinned out to stand about 9 inches apart in the rows. Keep well cultivated and you will have an abundant crop of roots for winter use.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.—Very large, selected strain. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Ovoid Yellow.—A longer root than Yellow Globe. Per oz., 5c; per lb. 20c.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.—Bright yellow; very productive. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.



Long Red Mammoth Mangel Beet.

BEETS.—(Continued.)

Mangel, Wurzel, and Sugar.

Lane's Improved White Sugar.—For sugar making or stock feeding. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

French Yellow Sugar.—Very valuable as a sugar producing beet. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

White Silesian.—Green top. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

White Sugar Beet.—Grows to a large size, useful for making sugar and for stock feeding. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.—Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Yellow Globe.—Roots of large size and globular form; very productive; adapted for growing in shallow soils. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

Vilmorin's Improved.—One of the richest sort in cultivation. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from 10 to 16 tons per acre and containing from 16 to 18 per cent. of sugar. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 25c.

Klein-Wanzleben.—A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved. Per oz., 5c; per lb., 20c.

BROCCOLI.

Brassica oleracea, OF BOTANISTS.—SPARGEL KOHL, GERMAN.

Broccoli.

A favorite European vegetable, nearly allied to the cauliflower, but more hardy and surer to head. The seed should be sown in this district in the early part of May and then transplanted in June. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cool atmosphere.

Dwarf Brussels Sprouts.

Purple Cape.—Color is of a greenish purple. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $2.50.

White Cape.—Heads medium, close compact, of a creamy white color, one of the most certain to head. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $2.50.

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS.

Brassica oleracea bullata, OF BOTANISTS.—ROSEN KOHL, GERMAN.

A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, in a seed bed, and the plants afterward set in rows 2 feet or more apart, and cultivated like Cabbage. This vegetable does not require extremely high cultivation, however. It is ready for use late in Autumn, after the early frosts.

Tall French.—Very fine. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Dwarf Improved.—A variety, producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Dalkeith.—This variety is a great improvement on the old tall-growing sort. It is much more dwarf and compact, and produces "sprouts" of larger size. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Paris Market.—This is a half dwarf strain, and bears a large crop of handsome, round, hard sprouts of the finest quality, crowded together on the stalk. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

CABBAGE.

Brassica oleracea, OF BOTANISTS.—KOPFKOHL, GERMAN.

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. One-Half pound of seed in beds to transplant for an acre.

For early use sow the seeds in hotbeds in February or March, or may be sown about the middle of September, and the plants wintered over in cold frames. Transplant in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 2 feet apart, and the plants 18 inches apart in the rows.

For late or winter use the seed should be sown in May, and in July the plants set out 2½ by 3 feet apart.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Early Spring.—The earliest flat-headed variety. The heads have few outside leaves, and these are very small, and close to the head. Round shape, slightly flattened, very solid. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Early Winningstadt.—A sugar-loaf variety, grows to good size and does better on lighter soils than other sorts. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.25.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Early and sure heading—pyramidal shape. Per oz. 20c; lb. $1.75.

Early Etampes.—A fine extra-early small French sort, well pointed heads. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Early York.—Oz., 20; per lb, $1.50.

Large York.—A favorite variety. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Early Winningstadt Cabbage.

Early Ox-Heart.—A favorite market variety. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Improved Early Brunswick.—An early Drumhead variety, producing solid heads. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer.—A few days later than Wakefield, larger heads. Oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Allhead Early.—This is the best of all the extra-early flatheading varieties, making a splendid succession to the *Jersey Wakefield*. It produces flat, hard, well folded heads of excellent quality, *fully one-third larger than those of any other early summer, Cabbage*. The heads are deep through, well-folded, extra solid, uniform in color, form and size maturing evenly and standing for a considerable time before bursting. Oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Large York Cabbage.

Succession.—An excellent second early or late sort, on the style of all seasons. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Surehead.—Strong, vigorous, very uniform, large, solid; quality fine. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

All Seasons.—One of the very best for second early and late, as early as Early Summer, but one-third larger, heads very solid and heavy and of the best quality. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Twiss.—Per oz., 20c.; per lb., $1.75.

LATE VARIETIES.

Premium Flat Dutch.—(Selected Stock.) A very popular and highly esteemed variety; in its keeping qualities unsurpassed. Both for market and family use this variety is more extensively cultivated than any other. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Autumn King or World Beater.—A comparatively new strain of late Cabbage. Grows to an enormous size; solid heads. Per oz. 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES.—(Continued.)

Warren.—This first-class cabbage is closely allied to, but an improvement on the old Mason cabbage of twenty-five years ago. Deep, round, medium-sized and very hard heads. As to reliability for heading, no cabbage surpasses it. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Danish Ball Head.—The heads of this valuable sort are of medium size, very solid and deep, averaging in weight nearly 8 pounds, of a fine white color, entirely distinct from any other strain. Their quality is superior, and they keep better than any other variety, being just as solid in spring as when put away in the fall, making it the best for early spring sales. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.75.

Holland Dutch Excelsior.—Late, ripens solid, hard, pure white, a good keeper, an excellent shipper. Per oz., 20c; lb. $1.75.

Large Late Brunswick.—One of the very best. Heads large, flat, solid and of good quality. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Stone Mason.—Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Large Late Bergen.—Among the largest of the Cabbages grown. Plants hardy and a rank feeder. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Marblehead Mammoth.—The largest variety of Drumhead known. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Improved American Drumhead.—One of the largest, most solid and best keeping late varieties. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Large Red Dutch Cabbage.

SAVOY CABBAGES.

Early Dwarf Savoy.—The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

American Drumhead Savoy.—For winter use this variety is unsurpassed. Heads large and solid, very tender and of excellent flavor. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

RED CABBAGES.

Early Blood Red Erfurt.—Leaves red or purple, and exclusively used for pickling. Per oz., 25c; per lb., $2.00.

Mammoth Rock Red.—This is one of the best, largest and surest heading Red Cabbage ever introduced. Heads deep red to the center. A sure cropper, and in every way a first-class sort. Per oz., 25c; per lb., $2.00.

Large Head Red Dutch.—Very large, solid red heads; the finest strain of red Cabbage. Per oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

CARDOON.

Sow in April in drills 1 inch deep; when one year old transplant in trenches of well-manured ground 3 feet apart and 1 foot in the rows. The roots remain from year to year.

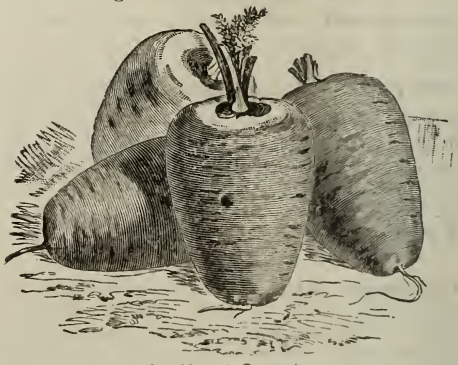
Large Solid.—The best variety, grows about four feet high. Per oz. 20; lb. $2.00.

CARROT.

Daucus Carota, OF BOTANISTS.—CAROTTEN, GERMAN.

Three to four pounds for one acre.

The Carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. It is best to sow on ground that has been well manured the previous year for some other crop, such as Celery, Potatoes, Onions or Peas, but avoiding such crops as Cabbage or Turnips, or any of the tap-rooted section. For early and main crops sow the latter part of April; for later crops they may be sown any time until the beginning of June. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning out 3 or 4 inches between the plants.



Ox Heart Carrot.

Rubicon.—Half-long. A heavy cropper, and very valuable as a market gardner's crop on account of its great product and salable qualities. Color, red orange. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Ox Heart or Guerande.—A French variety of recent introduction and a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between Half Long and Horn varieties and perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval and the color and quality all that can be desired. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

CARROT.—(Continued.)

Danvers Carrot.

Danvers Half Long Orange.—This variety is extensively cultivated, both for market and family use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

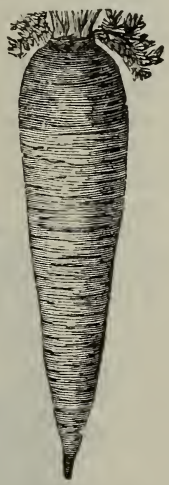
Early Half Long Scarlet.—(Pointed rooted.) A medium early sort of great value. It is most useful in the younger state, either in soups or cooked whole, and is much used for bunching. The tops are very small, which permits close planting. Per oz.,10c; lb., 60c.

Early Scarlet Horn.—An old and favorite sort, esteemed for summer use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety, valuable for forcing, root small and of fine flavor. Per oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

Large Red Coreless.—A very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Per oz., 10c; lb., 70c.

Long Orange Improved.—One of the most desirable for either garden or field culture. It grows to a large size, fair specimens averaging 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter at the top. All who have cattle should raise a surplus of this carrot for feeding milch cows during winter. It increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a delicious flavor and a rich golden color. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.



White Belgian Carrot.

Large White Belgian.—A very productive kind, grown almost exclusively for stock. Per oz., 5c; lb., 40c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleratia botrytis, BOTANISTS.—BLUMENKOHL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce about 1,000 plants.

Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered. Sow the first week in May and pick out on a rich piece of ground; transplant in July. For wintering under glass, sow in the second and last week in September; transplant thickly into a cold pit or frame, give plenty of air in mild weather and cover up well in very severe. Again, sow in February in a hotbed and transplant in April. For Cauliflower, the ground should be well prepared by trenching, incorporating at the same time a good share of rotten manure. Select new ground if possible, as Cauliflower rarely succeeds on ground which has been cropped year after year with other kinds of vegetables. Plant in rows, 20 inches apart and two feet between the rows.

Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.

Early Snowball.—(True.) One of the very earliest and most reliable sorts. It is dwarf and compact. Heads large and of superior quality. Per oz., $2.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An early market variety, producing large compact heads of fine quality. Per oz., $2.00.

Half Early Paris.—One of the most popular varieties grown; good for early or late crops. Per oz., 75c.

Early Favorite.—Very early and exceedingly hardy. Plants very large. Very crisp, tender and of fine quality. Per oz., 75c.

Lenormand's Short Stem.—An excellent late variety with large heads of superior quality. Per oz., 65c.

Early London.—Heads are tender and good for general use. Per. oz., 65c.

CELERY.

Apium Graveolens, OF BOTANISTS.—SELLERIE, GERMAN.

One ounce will produce about 2,500 plants.

Celery is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc. The

CELERY.—(Continued.)

proper time to sow is early in April, transplanting about the first of June. Set in rows, about three feet apart.

White Plume—A valuable early and exceedingly ornamental variety; requires very little labor in blanching; one of the best for family use. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Pink Plume—This new celery is practically identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are suffused with a dainty pink, adding the crispness and rich nutty flavor for which the red celeries are noted. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Evan's Triumph, as grown by us is one of the best late sorts. This variety has a very strong and vigorous plant, with large, very white, crisp, brittle, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep longer than any other sort. We recommend it as worthy of the first place as a late celery. Per oz., 20c; per lb., $1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching.—This is the best Celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this to produce their finest early celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety, make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. Per oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

White Plume Celery.

Giant Pascal.—This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self Blanching, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp, and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Giant Pascal Celery.

Paris Golden Self-Blanching.—In general character this sort resembles the Golden Self-Blanching from which it originated, but the plant is more compact, the stalks a little larger and the upper portions are a richer, deeper yellow beautifully blended with pink. Stalks very rich and wax-like yellow. Very crisp, tender and good flavored. Per oz., 30c; per lb., $3.00.

Perfection Heartwell.—A fine flavored, crisp and tender veriety. Stalks are of a medium size, round, very solid. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Henderson's Half Dwarf—A superior white variety of intermediate size; crisp and solid. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Boston Market—A well-known leading variety, crisp, solid and fine of flavor. Per oz. 15c; lb. $1.25.

Celeriac Turnip Rooted Celery—Has edible roots for soups and stews. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.25.

Soup Celery.—Used for flavoring only. Per oz., 5c; lb., 35c.

CHICORY.

Plant in the spring in drills sixteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. The soil should be deep and rich.

Common.—This variety produces the "Barbe de Capucin," a salad much used in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar; the shoots which will come up soon form the "Barbe de Capucin." Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

Large Rooted.—Used to mix with, or a substitute, for coffee. Cultivation same as the Carrot. Per oz , 10c; per lb., $1.00.

COLLARDS.

A cabbage or kale-like plant, known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used in the South, where it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. Sow thick in drills in rich ground transplanting when 4 inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to two or three feet apart in the row.

Georgia or Creole.—Extensively used for greens. Forms large, loose, open head. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves the quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

CORN.

Zea Mays, OF BOTANISTS.—MAIS, GERMAN.

One quart will plant 200 hills; one peck will plant one acre in hills.

Sweet corn may be either sown in rows 4½ feet apart and the seeds planted at about 8 inches in the rows, or planted in hills at distances of 3 or 4 feet each way, according to the variety grown, or the richness of the soil in which it is planted.

Early Mammoth White Cory.—One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Stalks are about 4 feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.50.

Early White Cory.—A selection of the Cory with white cob and kernel, equal to the original Cory in earliness and averages sweeter. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.50.

Early Red Cory.——A very early variety with good size, large grain. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.50.

Early Evergreen.—This variety is about 10 days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Ears are large with sixteen to twenty irregular rows with very large grain which is of the very best quality. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.25.

CORN.—(Continued.)

Early Minnesota—Very early, ears fair size and uniform, plant rather dwarf; one of the best early kinds. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.50.

Crosby's Early—One of the best of the early sort, ears short, from 12 to 16 rows. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.50.

Early Premo.—This new sort combines all the good qualities of the latter sorts, is much Eardier, and may be planted some days earlier without danger of rotting. It is a vigorous grower; stalks about five feet high, bearing two well developed ears to a stalk. It is earlier than Extra hiarly Adams or Fordhook Early. The ears are of good size, eight to ten rowed, resembling White Cory. It is certainly an acquisition to the Corn family, and when better known will be exceedngly popular. Per qt., 20c; bu., $3.00.

Peep-O-Day.—Earliest variety known—8 to 10 rows on cob; splendid quality. Quite dwarf in growth of fodder; ears are white and of fair size. Per qt., 20c; bu., $4.00.

Shaker's Early—Very large, white grain; early and productive. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.25.

Early Ballard or Perry's Hybrid—An early 12-rowed variety, kernels white, large, sweet and very tender. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.25.

Hickox Improved—A valuable variety for market; ears 12 rowed, straight and handsome. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.25.

Country Gentlemen—The sweetest and most tender of any variety; very productive; small cob. Per qt., 20c; bu., $3.50.

Stowell's Evergreen—The latest and said to be the sweetest variety. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.25

Black Mexican—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black. Per qt., 20c; bu., $2.50

CHOICE FIELD CORN.

Longfellow.—A variety well adapted for the Northern States. It is an eight-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears from 10 to 15 inches long, of an average diameter of 1½ inches. Cob small, grain large and broad.

Angel of Midnight.
Eight-Rowed Dutton.
Early Red Glazed.
Early Sanford White Flint.
Early Mastodon Dent.
Clark's Cubian Giant.
} Market Prices.

CORN SALAD.

Fetticus olitoria, OF BOTANISTS.—FELDSALAT, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 20 square feet; six pounds will sow an acre.

Corn Salad, Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce is used to a considerable extent as a salad. It is sown on the first opening of spring, in rows one foot apart, and is fit for use in six or eight weeks from the time of sowing. If wanted early in spring, it is sown in September, covered up with straw or hay as soon as cold weather sets in and is wintered over the same way as Spinach.

Large Round Leaved.—A fine variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Green Cabbaging.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

Lepedium savitum, OF BOTANISTS.—KRESSE, GERMAN.

A well-known pungent salad. Requires to be sown thickly and covered very slightly at frequent intervals, to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Garden Curled.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Broad-Leaved Garden.—Oz. 10c; lb., 1.00.

Water-Cress (Common).—Per oz., 25c; lb., $2.50.

Broad-Leaved Garden Cress.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis Sativus, OF BOTANISTS, GURKEN, GERMAN.

One ounce for 50 hills; two to three pounds in hills for an acre.

Plant for general use, in the open ground about June 1, in hills 6 feet apart each way, and thin to three plants in a hill; the hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure, or, better still, plant on land that a crop has been taken off from, which was heavily manured for that crop. Plenty of water is the most important point, except for earliest, where the temperature must be looked to as well as the watering. A sprinkling of dry plaster will keep off the striped bug. For earliest use sow the seed in the hot-bed or green-house in March, in warm loam, where the temperature is about ninety degrees; cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills (made in the green-house) four plants in a hill, so that when the weather permits, the whole hill can be moved to the open ground.

Early Cluster Cucumber.

Improved White Spine Cucumber.

Early Russian—The earliest variety; small, hardy and productive. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Early Cluster—Early, extremely productive; growing in clusters. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Early Frame or Short Green—An old and popular variety; excellent for pickling when young. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Boston Pickling—A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Improved Early White Spine—A favorite market variety, of medium size, deep green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

New Everbearing—It is of small size, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Fordhook Famous.—The handsomest and best long green Cucumber—of the true White Spine type. Vines produce an enormous crop, being of unusually vigorous growth. Perfectly smooth and very dark green. Flesh is firm, crisp and very delicious. Per oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

Early Frame Cucumber.

Long Green—A fine long fruit of excellent quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Long Green Cucumber.

"Cool and Crisp"—Very early and productive. The skin is very dark green, almost black, covered with knobs, upon which the spines are set, which gives it a very attractive appearance when pickled. Excellent for slicing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Green Prolific—One of the best pickling sorts. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Small Gherkin—Very small bur; used for pickles. Per oz., 10c; 80c lb.

Corosan.—New, (see electro) very productive, fine dark green with bright stripe, very slightly prickly, flesh white, fine flavor, none better and always free from moisture and diseases. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.50.

Corosan Cucumber.

CUCUMBER.—(Continued.)

Japanese Climbing.—A strong and vigorous grower; and while all cucumbers are running or creeping vines, this variety attains nearly twice the length of ordinary sorts, and can be grown on trellises, fences, or poles. The fruits, from ten to twelve inches in length, are of excellent quality either for slicing or pickling. Bears abundantly throughout the season. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

DANDELION.

Sow early in the spring, on very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row and cultivate well. They will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown from the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and following summer. The roots will be fit to dig in October.

French Garden.—45 days. A good sort, leaves broad, curly and light green. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

EGG PLANT.

Salanum malonguma, OF BOTANISTS.—EIERFLANZE, GERMAN.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

The Egg Plant is a tender vegetable and must not be planted out until the weather is warm and settled. Sow early in spring in hot beds, or if these are not convenient, sufficient plants may be raised for a small garden by sowing a few seeds in common flower boxes in the house. There are several ways of cooking, but the most common is to cut them in slices, boil in salt and water, and then fry in butter.

New York Purple—Early, hardy and productive; excellent for the table. Per oz., 20c; lb., $3.00.

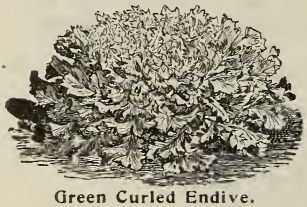
Improved New York White—The best; large, oval; white, grown more extensively than any other sort. Per oz., 20c; lb., $3.00.

Black Beauty.—Very hardy and thrifty in growth. It is much better in shape and fuller at the top than the New York Purple. Per oz., 25c; lb., $3.50.

ENDIVE.

Chicrium endiva, OF BOTANISTS.—ENDIVEN, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 60 square feet.



Green Curled Endive.

A highly esteemed winter salad. For the first crop sow about the middle of May, and for succession in June and July. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin them out or transplant into moderately rich and rather light soil, 1 inch apart. When nearly full grown and before they are fit for the table, they must be blanched, an operation which is simply performed by tying the leaves loosely together, or by covering with boards, slates or flower pots.

Green Curled Summer—Beautifully curled, tender and crisp. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

Green Curled Winter—Standard sort for fall and winter crop. Per oz, 10c; lb, $1.00.

White Curled—Very tender when cut young; blanches readily. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

HONEY LOCUST.

Honey Locust—Per lb., 50c.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Crambe maritima, OF BOTANISTS.—MEERKOLE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce about 3,000 plants.

Sow early in May in a prepared bed, transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as for Cabbages. A strong soil well manured is required.

The many varieties of Borecole are almost delicious—more delicate than Cabbage when boiled, the quality being improved after a light frost.

Tall Green Curled Borecole.

KALE OR BORECOLE.—(Continued.)

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeding 18 in. in height, but spreading under good cultivation to 3 ft. in diameter. Leaves beautifully curled, bright green; will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

White Kohl-Rabi

Tall Green Curled.—Very hardy, about thirty inches tall, with an abundance of dark green leaves. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Thousand Headed Cabbage—Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

KOHL-RABI.

One ounce will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

Kohl-Rabi, or Turnip-stemmed Cabbage, is a vegetable that is not so much cultivated as it deserves to be. The stem above the ground swells into a bulb somewhat resembling a turnip; this again is crowned with leaves. The edible part is the bulb, which is dressed and served like turnips, and is very delicate and tender when young. It is very hardy, withstands drought and is a good keeper. Cultivate the same as for cabbage, but in hoeing be careful not to throw dirt into the heart of the plant, or the bulb cannot form.

Early White Vienna.—Handsome, delicate; white ball. Oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Early Purple Vienna.—Purple ball; very good sort. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

LEEK.

Actiumporrum, OF BOTANISTS—LAUCH, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow a drill of about 100 feet.

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil and a liberal dressing of well-composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. They should be set quite deep and in rows 15 in. apart, with 6 in. between the plants. Care must be used to avoid having the young plants overgrown by weeds. Later in the season draw earth up around the plants to blanch them.

London Flag—Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Large Yellow Poitan—Oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Leek.

LENTILS.

German.—Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and are largely used for soups. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

LETTUCE.

Latuca Sativa, OF BOTANISTS.—LATTICH, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 or 120 square feet of drill.

Hanson Head Lettuce.

Lettuce is the most popular of all salads. It is easy of cultivation, but likes a rich moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in cool weather. For winter use, sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of seed to 4 sashes (a sash is 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. long); cover very lightly, and transplant first to 3 inch apart each way, afterwards to 8 in. For garden or field, sow in rows, cover ¼ of an inch deep, and thin to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Onondaga Market.—Fine for early forcing, also for garden. Per oz., 15c; per lb., 80c.

Early Curled Simpson.—Very early and excellent for forcing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

LETTUCE.—(Continued.)

Early Curled Silesian Lettuce.

Early Prize Head.—This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts for the home garden. Leaves are bright green tinged with brownish-red. Per oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

Early Curled Silesian.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Boston Market (White-seeded Tennis Ball).—Grown extensively by market gardeners, under glass for winter use, very compact head and of the best quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Black-Seeded Tennis Ball.—A first-class variety and one of the best head lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting outdoors. Plants medium-sized, having thick, dark-green leaves, and when well grown forming very solid heads, crisp and tender. Per oz., 10c ; lb., 80c.

Hanson.—Heads large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor; stands the summer heat well; outer leaves bright green with prominent, light colored veins ; inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Big Boston—A very popular variety with gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort; plants very hardy and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin and very hard. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

California Cream Butter.—(Seed brown.) A strong growing sort with large green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-colored leaves which are very thick, tender and of splendid quality. This sort is very hardy and is sometimes called Winter Lettuce. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 80c.

Paris White Cos.—Grows to very large size, producing long-pointed compact bunches. The interior is well blanched. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 80c.

Immensity.—A wonderful resister of heat, and remains a long time even in the hottest weather, without going to seed; green outside and yellow in the center—one of the largest and most solid of head Lettuces. Its quality is of the best and gardeners should give it a thorough trial. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 80c.

All Heart.—A very superior variety of cabbage Lettuce appropriately named on account of the beautiful hard head it makes. It is adapted to both spring and summer use as it withstands intense heat. Per oz., 10c; per lb. 80c.

New York.—Plants of extra large growth, producing heads of immense size under favorable conditions. Inner portion is beautifully blanched and stands for a considerable time before running to seed. Adapted to both spring and summer use. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 80c.

Iceberg.—The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center which is constantly thoroughly blanched. Leaves are crisp and tender—fine quality. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 80c.

Black Seeded Simpson.—One of the best varieties for forcing. Leaves very large and exceedingly tender. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Golden Queen.—Medium size; golden yellow, solid heads; very early. Per oz., 10c; per lb., 80c.

Golden Stone Head.—Very early, yellow color; excellent for forcing. Heads are small, and nearly round. Can be grown either under glass or outside in spring and fall. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Grand Rapids.—As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot, and standing for some days after being fit to cut. Per oz., 10c ; lb., 80c.

Salamander.—An excellent spring, summer and fall variety. Heads large size ; stands heat and drought well. Light green outside; white within. Per oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

LETTUCE.—(Continued.)

Hubbard Market.—A large white Cabbage variety, equally valuable for forcing or open ground. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Denver Market.—Very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Green Ice Cos.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Tyrolese.—New (see electro.) A special characteristic of this beautiful new lettuce is that its leaves are fringed very beautifully. The heads grow to an enormous size, are firm as a stone, and leaves and ribs are very tender. Market gardeners should try this variety. Oz., 20c; lb., $3.00.

Tyrolese Lettuce.

MELON, MUSK.

Cumis Melo, OF BOTANISTS.—BISAMELONE, GERMAN.

Two or three pounds for an acre.

Melons should be planted on a rather light, rich sandy loam. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground. Make hills about 6 feet apart each way, and put in a good shovelful of well-composted manure; press it down and cover it with earth. Upon each hill plant six to twelve seeds about half an inch deep. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends off the growing shoots to induce early fruiting.

Early Green Nutmeg Musk Melon.

Extra Early Hackensack—This variety is nearly equal to the Hackensack in size, at least ten days earlier. The earliest and best of all netted melons. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.00.

Jenny Lind—A very early kind, of a small size, but delicious flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Skillman's Netted—Form roundish oval, flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed; early and delicious. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Cantelope—Flesh redish orange, sweet and of good flavor; an early and productive variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Large Yellow—Used in the green state for "Mangoes." Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Green Nutmeg—Fruit Nutmeg shape; skin deep green, finely netted; flesh greenish yellow, rich and sugary. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Large Nutmeg—Hardy and productive. Fruits very large. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Early Prolific Nutmeg—Fruits round slightly flattened at the ends. Very sweet. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Surprise—A very fine new variety; flesh salmon-colored and of exquisite flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Casaba—(Persian). A very showy cantelope, flesh orange in color. Suitable for heavy soil. Per oz., 10c; lb. 75c.

Surprise Musk Melon.

Long Island Beauty.—Fruits of large size, well flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Of very handsome appearance and fine quality. This variety ripens as early and is similar to the Hackensack, but superior. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.25.

Miller's Cream or Osages.—The flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and rich; rind very thin and finely netted. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

Rocky Ford.—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval; slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh thick green, very sweet and high flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

MELON, MUSK.—(Continued.)

Petoskey or Paul Rose.—A yellow fleshed sort, of suitable size for a basket melon, and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

The Emerald Gem.—The flesh is of a suffused salmon color and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin green edge. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Bay View.—Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

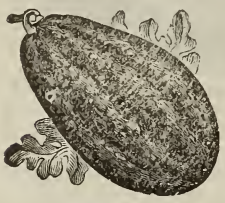
Green Citron.—Fruit medium size, deeply netted; shape nearly round, flesh green and of rich, delicious flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

MELON, WATER.

Cucurbita citrullus, OF BOTANISTS.—WASSERMELONE, GERMAN.

Four to five pounds for one acre.

Plant in hills as directed for Musk Melons, and treat in all respects the same, except that the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart.


Mountain Sweet.

Phinney's Early.

Mountain Sprout.

Ice Cream.

Mountain Sweet.—An old favorite; form rather long, color dark geen; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp; a safe variety for northern growing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Phinney's Early.—Flesh deep red, of superior quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Mountain Sprout.—A large, long variety; striped skin, flesh red, of superior quality. Per oz., 10c; lb. 80c.

Ice Cream or Peerless.—White seeded; fruit round, of medium size, skin pale green, flesh scarlet, crisp and delicious. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Stokes' Extra Early.—Early and of fine quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Black Spanish.—Large, roundish nearly black; dark red flesh; early. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Cuban Queen.—This is a large variety, often weighing 80 pounds and upwards. The rind is marked with regular stripes of light and dark green. It is a very showy variety. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

The Boss.—This new melon has a very dark skin, slightly ribbed and is long in shape. It is very heavy for its size, which, however, is not large; flesh solid, red and sugary. By many this melon is very highly esteemed. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Scaly Bark.—Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Mammoth Gray Monarch.—The largest melon grown; crimson flesh; excellent quality and one of the best shippers. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Kolb Gem or American Champion.—The skin of this variety is dark green marbled with lighter shades; shape slightly oval; size large and remarkably uniform; rind very thin, yet so remarkably firm and tenacious that it bears transportation without breakage and injury; flesh tender, melting and of unsurpassing quality. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Dixie.—A new variety said to have the excellent shipping qualities of Kolb's Gem, to which must be added fine flavor and productiveness. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Mammoth Ironclad.—A large fine melon of excellent quality and good flavor; flesh of dainty red color, and more crystalline than the Cuban Queen; a splendid keeper and shipper. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Christmas.—Fine, good keeper. Per oz., 10c; lb. 80c.

Citron for Preserving.—It is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Cole's Early.—Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Monte Cristo.—A splendid sort for home use. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color, dark green. Flesh very bright, rich red, and exceedingly sweet. Very crisp and tender. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

MUSTARD.

SENF, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow about 80 feet of drill.

Mustard in a green state is a refreshing salad mixed with Cress, Lettuce or other salad plants. It is necessary to make frequent sowings of it, as it should be cut and used in a very young state,

MUSTARD. (Continued.)

even before the first rough leaf has appeared. For early crops the seed may be sown in a hot-bed in March; for general crops at frequent intervals through the spring in drills 8 to 12 in. apart.

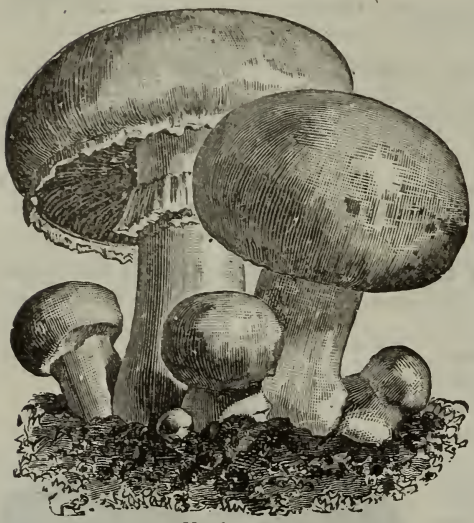
White London.—Best for salads. Per oz., 5c; lb., 30c.

Brown or Black.—More pungent in flavor than the white. Per oz., 5c; lb., 30c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

SCHWAMM, GERMAN.

Ten pounds will spawn about ten square feet.



Mushrooms.

Mushroom beds may be made in a warm, dry cellar, or in any building where the frost does not penetrate, and in the open air during the fall and summer months. About a fortnight or three weeks before the beds are to be made, collect a quantity of fresh horse manure without the straw; place it in a heap under cover, and as it heats keep turning it over once or twice a week until the fiery heat has been exhausted, which will require from ten to fourteen days time. When the manure is in a condition to be made up, lay out your bed according to your requirements, say 3 feet wide, 10 feet long and from 2 to 3 feet deep, beat it well down with the back of the spade as the process of building goes on. When the bed has been made some time, say a week or thereabouts, and the heat sufficiently declined to a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees, the Spawn may be put into it. Break the Spawn in pieces 2 inches square, and put them 6 inches apart all over the bed, then cover the bed with 2 inches of rich soil, the stronger the better, but of a loamy quality, beating it down firmly with a spade. The soil used for this purpose should be in a pliable condition, and not wet or over dry.

French.—Imported. In boxes of 3 lbs., $1.00; in bricks, per lb., 12c.

NASTURTIUM.

One ounce will sow about 20 feet of drill.

Cultivated both for use and ornament; the green seed pods preserved in vinegar make an excellent pickle. The young leaves are also useful in salads. Its beautiful scarlet and orange colored flowers, which bloom freely all summer, add a charm to the garden.

Tall Nasturtium.—Mixed. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 80c.
Dwarf Nasturtium.—Mixed. Per oz , 10 cts.; lb., 80c.
Tall Crimson.—Per oz., 10c ; lb., 85c.
Tall Yellow.—Per oz., 10c ; lb., 85c.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

Hi iscus esculentis, OF BOTANISTS.—OCHER, GERMAN.

One ounce will plant about 75 hills.

This plant is extensively cultivated for its green pods, which are used in soups and stews, and are very wholesome and nutritious. Sow about the middle of May, in hills about 2½ feet apart, and thin out to three plants in a hill.

Dwarf White.—The longest podded variety; vines two feet high and very productive. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75c.

Dwarf Green.—An early and very productive sort—pods dark green. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Green.—Very productive—bears long pods. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Dwarf White Okra.

ONIONS.

Allium cepa, OF BOTANISTS.—ZWEIBEL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 pounds for one acre.

For onion culture the ground should be prepared the previous autumn by plowing or spading deeply, incorporating a heavy dressing of well-rotted barn-yard manure. A rather strong, deep, rich, loamy soil is considered most suitable, although we have seen splendid crops raised on a stiff clay soil, which was well underdrained. Sow the seed as early in spring as practicable, in shallow

ONIONS.—(Continued.)

drills 1 foot apart, covering with fine soil, which should be pressed down by the use of a light roller, or the back of a spade. When the young plants are strong enough, thin out to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface open and free from weeds by hoeing frequently.

Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavored; skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Southport Yellow Globe.—Clear yellow color, good shape and an excellent keeper. Oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Ohio Yellow Globe.—A large pale yellow onion, of beautiful globe shape, but does not average so large as the Southport Yellow Globe. Skin straw-yellow or light brown flesh, white and mild. Per oz., 15c; lb. $1.50.

Yellow Danvers.—An early variety, good keeper and excellent market sort. Good size; has a thin yellow skin. Per oz., 10c; lb., . $1.00

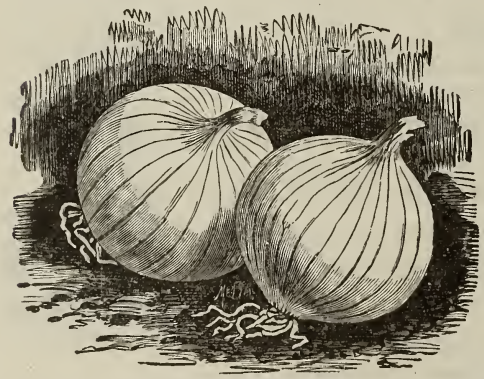
Large Red Wethersfield.—A well known sort; grows to a large size; very productive and an excellent keeper. Per oz. 10c; lb., $1.25.

Southport Red Globe.—This is a handsome globe shaped variety. It matures quite early, grows a large size and is very productive; skin deep red, flesh fine grained, mild and tender. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Prizetaker.—A yellow-skinned variety of enormous size; globe shape; excellent flavored. Oz., 15c; lb., $1.50.

Australian Brown.—A variety which has become very popular in California because of its good keeping qualities, which are, however, more marked in that climate than in the Eastern States. The medium sized bulb is nearly spherical, being slightly flattened, reddish brown in color, and very hard; rather strong flavored. Per oz., 10c; lb. $1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield Onion.



White Globe Onion.

Southport White Globe.—A large globe-shaped onion,—firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, keeps well, commands the highest market price. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.25.

White Portugal.—A handsome onion of mild flavor, fine for early winter use, and much used for picklings when small. It is not a good keeper. Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.75.

White Silver Skin (for bunching).—Per oz., 15c; lb., $1.75.

Yellow Straw Colored.—Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.25.

Giant Rocca.—A large globe-shaped onion with light reddish-brown skin. Flesh very mild, sweet and tender. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.25.

Large Italian Red Tripoli—Per oz. 10c; lb., $1.25.

Giant White Italian Tripoli—Bulbs of large size and beautiful form, with pure pearly-white skin. Per oz.,10c; lb., $1.25.

Extra Early Red Flat.—Very desirable for market use. An abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size. Per oz., 15c; lb. $1.00.

Saw

ONION SETS.

These sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground is dry enough to work. Plant them in rows 1 foot apart, with sets 3 or 4 inches apart. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state in June, or they will be ripened in July.

White Onion Sets.
Yellow Onion Sets.
Potato Onion, or Multiplier.
Top or Button Onions.
Shallots.
} Prices per bushel on application.

PARSLEY.

Apiam petroseliuum, OF BOTANISTS.—PETERSELIE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 150 feet drill.

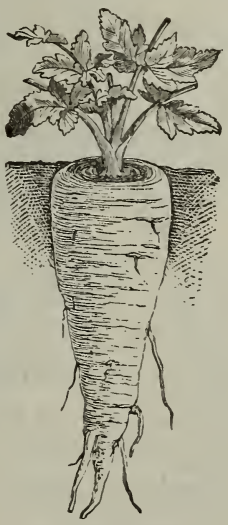
Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. The seeds germinate very slowly. It should be sown early in spring. Sow thickly in rows one foot apart and one-half inch deep.

Double Curled—A fine dwarf variety, excellent for garnishing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Champion Moss Curled—A fine variety; best for market and private use. oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Fern Leaved—Valuable for table decoration. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Turnip Rooted (Excellent for flavoring soups, etc.) Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa, OF BOTANISTS.—PASTINAKE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, 5 pounds for one acre

Sow as early in spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, covering with fine soil to the depth of half an inch. The soil should be rich and deeply manured, if possible, the previous autumn. Thin out the young plants to about six inches apart, and keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds. Aside from its merits as a table vegetable, the Parsnip is one of the best and most economical roots for field culture, as it not only produces an abundant and almost certain crop, but furnishes the most nutritious food for cattle.

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown.—A standard table sort; the most productive for field culture. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

The Student.—Recommended for small gardens. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Long White.—A standard variety. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

PEAS.

Round Peas, 60 pounds to bushel; Wrinkled Peas, 56 pounds.

Pisum sativum, OF BOTANISTS.—ERBSEN, GERMAN.

One quart for 75 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushes in drills for an acre.

Peas luxuriate in free, light, rather rich soil, abounding with vegetable matter. The ground should be manured, if possible, the previous autumn; well decomposed manure is the most suitable, and if applied at the time of planting, it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, especially in the bottom of the drill. Plant the early varities as soon as the ground can be worked, the others in succession from April to June. For private use they are generally sown in double or single rows, in drills two feet apart and 3 inches deep, for the dwarf varieties, and 3 to 4 feet apart and 4 inches deep for the taller varieties. Those growing over 2½ feet in height should be bushed.

☞Subject to market changes.

Extra Early Varieties.

Alaska.—An excellent early blue Pea; ripens uniformly; 2½ feet. Per qt., 20c; bush., $3.50.

American Wonder.—One of the best and most desirable varieties grown; being a cross between Champion and Little Gem is sufficient guarantee of its superior qualities; 1 foot. Per qt., 25c; bush., $5.50.

Philadelphia Extra Early.—A favorite variety; extensively grown in the south; 2½ feet. Per qt., 20c; bush., $3.50.

Earliest of All.—Most productive early pea; delicious flavor; 2½ feet. Per qt., 20c; bush., $3.50.

McLean's Little Gem.—One of the best dwarf wrinkled marrows grown; very productive and of fine flavor; 1 foot. Per qt., 20c; bush., $5.00.

PEAS.—(Continued.)

Extra Early Varieties.

***Extra Early Premium Gem.**—A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement. Height, 15 inches. Per qt., 20c; bush., $5.00.

First and Best.—Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening; 2½ feet. Per qt., 20c; bush., $3.50.

***Nott's Excelsior.**—A splendid extra early wrinkled new sort; very prolific; 1 foot. Per qt., 25c; bush., $5.50.

***Gradus, or Prosperity.**—This fine, extra early combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. It is very hardy, and can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; grows vigorous and healthy; 2½ feet. Per qt., 40c; bu., $7.50.

Second Early Varieties.

***McLean's Advancer.**—The standard market gardeners' variety, for second early and principal crop; green wrinkled; pods long, well filled, of excellent quality, unexcelled for private gardens; 2½ feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., $3.50.

***Horsford's Market Garden.**—A grand wrinkled variety, coming in between Little Gem and Advancer. The vines are 2 feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolific bearer and has yielded more shelled peas per acre than any other American variety. The pods, although of medium size, are numerous, and are literally packed with peas of a delicious sweet flavor. Per qt., 25c; bush., $3.50.

Long Island Mammoth.—One of the most productive peas in the list. Pods large and handsome, and well filled with peas of excellent flavor. This is another one of those popular sorts for the market gardener, as the pods soon fill a basket, requiring but little time for gathering the crop. Per qt., 25c; bu., $4.50.

For General Crop.

***Everbearing.**—This variety is branching in habit and should be sown thinner than other varieties. Height, 3 feet; foliage large, pods 3 to 4 inches long, peas large size, and excellent quality. A continuous bearing sort. Per qt., 20c; bush., $3.50.

***Telephone.**—This remarkable pea is a week earlier than Champion of England; pods 5 to 7 inches in length, and containing from eight to twelve peas of unequaled flavor; 3 feet. Per qt., 25c; bush., $5.00.

***Champion of England.**—One of the best known of the older varieties; a tall growing, green, wrinkled marrow; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pod medium; peas large; vine about five feet. Per qt., 20c; bush., $3.50.

Shropshire Hero.—Wonderfully productive; very large and handsome pods, which are uniformly well filled with large, fine colored peas of good quality. Seed blue, wrinkled. Per qt., 20c; bu., $4.00.

***Yorkshire Hero.**—This magnificent variety has become very popular; as a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive; 3 feet. Per qt., 20c; bush., $4.00.

Duke of Albany.—Resembling Telephone in appearance, but far more desirable in every way. Vine more dwarf, while the pods are larger and produced in greater abundance, which combined make it a most desirable acquisition. Height 2½ to 3 feet; seed light green; very much wrinkled. Per qt., 25c; bu., $5.00.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—The standard variety for garden or field use; hardy and productive; 4 ft. Per qt., 10c; bush., $2.00.

Dwarf White Marrowfat.—An old variety of dwarf habit, and on that account preferable for small gardens; 3 feet. Per qt., 10c; bush., $2.00.

Dwarf Champion.—A dwarf variety, bearing large handsome pods. Very productive. Pods are long frequently measuring five inches in length, broad, rounded or curved at the end, remarkably well filled. Color pale green. A good lasting variety. Per qt., 25c; bu. $4.00.

PEPPERS.

Capsicum annum, OF BOTANISTS—SPANISHER, PFEFFER, GERMAN.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Sow early in April in a hot bed, in shallow drills 6 inches apart, and transplant to open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Set the plants in mellow soil, in rows 15 inches apart and the same distance apart in the rows. The seed may also be sown in the open ground but not until all danger of frost is past.

Sau

PEPPERS.—(Continued.)

Bell, or Bull Nose Peppers.

Ruby King.—An excellent new variety, of large size and mild flavor. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Mammoth Golden Queen.—Same as Ruby King, but that it is yellow. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Bell, or Bull Nose.—An early variety of mild flavor, a favorite for packing and for use in the natural state. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Columbia Peppers.

Columbia, new (see electro.)—Medium early, color red, grows to enormous size, flesh very thick, sweet and fine flavor. Oz., 40c; lb., $3.00.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth.—Of large size, best for Mangoes. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Large Squash.—Productive; much used for pickles. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Spanish Monstrous.—Mild and Pleasant. Per oz., 20c; lb. $2.00.

Spanish Monstrous Peppers.

Long Red Cayenne.—Fruit long, slim and bright red color. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Oxheart.—Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Chinese Giant.—Double the size of Ruby King. Very early in ripening and immensely productive. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges. Flesh extremely mild. Per oz., 30c; lb., $3.50.

PUMPKIN.

Curcurpita pepo, OF BOTANISTS.—MELONEN KURBISS, GERMAN.

A vegetable cultivated more for the farm than the garden, is esteemed in some sections for making pies. In some parts of New England are planted in fields of corn. They should not be planted where they will be liable to mix with squashes. When planted by themselves they should be planted 8 feet apart.

Large Cheese.—A very hardy and productive variety; best for cooking purposes. Per lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field.—The common variety usually grown for feeding stock. Per lb., 15c.

King of the Mammoth.—Grows to an immense size. Per lb., $1.00.

Winter Luxury.—A splendid pie pumpkin. Shape, round, skin finely netted and beautiful russet-yellow color. Per lb., 50c.

RADISH.

Raphanus sativus, OF BOTANISTS.—RADIES, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

There are two classes of Radishes, those for spring and summer use, which are small and arrive quickly at maturity, and those for winter use, which are large and mature slowly, and with proper care can be kept all winter. The summer Radishes should be used while young and tender if allowed to grow too long they become tough and stringy; they thrive best in a light rich soil. For a successive supply, sow from the middle of March to September at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply, they may be sown on a mild hot-bed in February. The winter varieties may be sown the latter part of July to middle of September.

Extra Early Scarlet White Tipped Radish. [Forcing.]

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—Bright scarlet, fading to pure white at the base. Tender, mild flavor; early. Oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

French Breakfast.—Scarlet with white tip, shape nearly oval; good for forcing or summer sowing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.—A new variety, perfect in shape; skin dark red; flesh white with very small tap root. Oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Early White Turnip-Rooted.—Another sort for early use, round in form and of clear white color. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Vick's Early Scarlet Globe.—Of distinct shape, brilliant color, short-leaved; crisp and white; an excellent variety for forcing. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Wood's Early Frame.—A good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but is one of the early sorts for first crop out of doors. Per oz., 10c; lb. 40c.

Early Short Top Long Scarlet.—One of the standard sorts for market and private gardens. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Long Black Spanish Winter.—A large, long variety; one of the hardiest; firm in texture. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Chartier.—A very attractive sort. Color bright salmon scarlet, shading to white; very crisp, tender and mild. Oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

White Lady Finger—A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet, and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Large White Summer Turnip.—The market gardener's favorite; large turnip-shaped, white, very crisp and mild. Oz. 10c; lb., 40c.

White Chinese—Pure white. A quick summer variety. Per oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Rose China Winter—Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant; fine for winter use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Round Black Spanish—A winter Radish cultivated in autumn, and keeping like a potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the skin is black the flesh is as white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Long White Spanish Winter—Of milder flavor than the black varieties. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Long Black Spanish Winter Radish.

RADISH.—(Continued.)

Russian Long White Winter—A winter Radish, sometimes reaching the weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Giant Stuttgart.—Very large. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Tragopagonon porrifolius, OF BOTANISTS.

HAFERWURZEL, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

A very delicate and nutritious esculent, especially esteemed for its peculiar oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 6 inches.

Salsify, Long White.—Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—A new large variety. Oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

Salsify.

SPINACH.

Spinacia aleracea, OF BOTANISTS.—SPINAT, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

For early use sow in August or September, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, using 16 pounds of seed per acre. For summer use, sow early in spring, in the same way as above, using rather less seed. If the plants are too thick, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

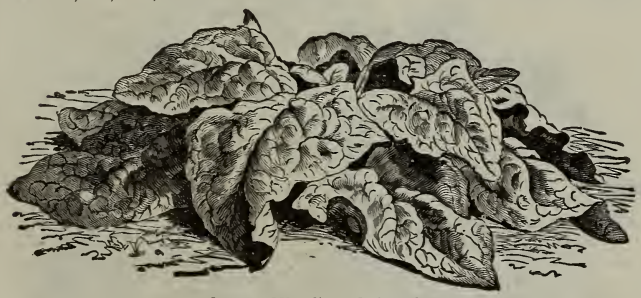
Round Thick-Leaved.—The variety in most general use. Equally good for spring or summer sowing. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

Prickly or Fall.—An exceedingly hardy variety; adapted for fall sowing. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

Extra Large Round-Leaved.—A standard sort. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

Early Victoria.—An excellent sort, which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

Long Standing.—A desirable sort that does not incline to run to seed as much as others. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.



Large Viroflay Spinach.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved.—Leaves wrinkled or curled; best for market growers or fall sowing. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

Extra Large Prickly.—Vigorous and hardy. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

Large-Leaved Viroflay.—Very fine selection of the old lettuce-leaved Spinach. Per oz., 5c; lb., 20c.

SQUASH.

Cucubita melopepo—KURBISS, GERMAN.

Bush sorts, 1 oz. to 50 hills, 6 lbs. per acre. Running sorts, 1 oz. to 16 hills, 4 lbs. per acre.

Squash should be planted in a warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become settled and warm, about the middle of May or June. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill.

Early Summer Bush Crookneck.—The best sort for summer; very early and productive. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Early Golden Bush Scalloped.—An early sort of deep orange yellow. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Large Winter Crookneck.—An old and well-known variety, keeps remarkably well, not quite as rich or sweet as many others. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

SQUASH.—(Continued.)

Summer Crookneck Squash.

White Bush Scalloped.—This and Golden Bush are esteemed the earliest; are grown almost exclusively for first crop. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Early Prolific Marrow.—It is very prolific and of a deep rich color both inside and out; fine grained, rich flavor and unusually good keeper. Per oz., 10c; lb., 90c.

Burpee's Fordhook.—A fall or early winter variety of excellent flavor and superior keeping qualities. Fruit of medium size, slightly ridged. A creamy yellow outside. When cooked the flesh has a very pleasing flavor. Oz., 10c ; lb., 80c.

Hubbard.—The standard winter Squash, grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green, shell extremely hard, flesh dry, fine grained, sweet, excellent keeper. Oz. 10c; lb., 80c.

Mammoth Hubbard—Grows to an enormous size; of the same fine table quality as the ordinary Hubbard. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Essex Hybrid.—A cross between the Hubbard and Turban, with color, shape and qualities of the latter and the dryness and hard shell of the former. Oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Marblehead.—Another execellent winter variety, of a bluish color; has all the qualities of the Hubbard; a very solid, heavy squash. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Hubbard Squash.

Turban Squash.

Vegetable Marrow Squash.

Boston Marrow.—Earliest of fall sorts; ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor, keeps well. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Improved Orange Marrow.—An improved Boston Marrow, quite distinct, very early and of most delicate flavor, suitable for fall or winter. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

Mammoth Chili—Grows to an immense size if given high cultivation, sometimes weighing considerably over 100 pounds; valuable for table use or stock feeding. Per oz., 10c; lb., $1.00.

Turban.—Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor. Oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Vegetable Marrow.—A favorite English sort, skin greenish yellow, flesh white, soft rich flavor. Per oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

TOBACCO SEED.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 35c.

Spanish.—The earliest and best American-Spanish, and a favorite cigar variety, increasing in demand and culture every year. Per oz., 40c.

Wilson's Hybrid.—Per oz., 40c.

TOMATO.

Salanum licopersicum, OF BOTANISTS—LIEBESAPFEL, GERMAN.

One ounce for 1,500 plants, 1-4 (to transplant) for an acre.

To obtain fruit very early, sow in the hot-bed in March. In about five weeks plants should be transplanted to another hot-bed, setting them about 4 or 5 inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, until about the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground.

Early Jewel.—Fruits are uniformly large, thick and very solid, and of fine quality. Plants are immensely productive. It is one of the most profitable tomatoes to grow for main crop. Per oz., 30c; lb., $3.50.

Atlantic Prize.—The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Early Ruby.—The earliest large size Tomato, rich crimson color; one of the leading varieties. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Dwarf Champion—The plant is of dwarf and compact growth, with thick, stiff, short-jointed stems. Very prolific. Per oz., 25c; lb., $2.00.

Livingston's Favorite.—Ripens evenly and early, very prolific; good flavor; bears shipping well. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Livingston's Perfection.—Early variety, perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly and bears abundantly. Per oz., 20c; lb., $2.00.

Livingston's Beauty.—Handsome variety, growing in clusters; bright, glossy crimson, very solid, smooth and a good yielder, holding its size late in the season. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Semper Tomato.

Spark's Earliano.—The earliest smooth bright red Tomato; of good size. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches. Tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging two and one-half inches in diameter. Flesh is deep red. Per oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

Ponderosa.—This is the largest-fruited Tomato in cultivation, and is of fine quality for splicing. The vines are of strong rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. Per oz., 25c; lb., $2.25.

The Stone.—A main crop variety; very large, bright scarlet color; smooth and very solid; ripens evenly to the stem without a crack. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Semper.—New (see electro), bears large clusters of plum shaped scarlet fruits, of medium size and earliness, solid and fine flavor; a great yielder. Oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

Acme.—One of the earliest, handsome, medium-sized fruit, of a dark red color, tinged with purple. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

General Grant.—Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Large Red Smooth.—Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Canada Victor (early).—Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Ignotum.—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections; large and showy. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Paragon.—Large, solid and as smooth as an apple. Deep red in color. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Puritan.—Large, smooth, bright, scarlet. Oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

TOMATO.—(Continued.)

Trophy. (Selected.)—One of the best standard varieties; fruit large, smooth, bright red, solid and good flavor. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.50.

Scoville's Hybrid.—Medium early, smooth, good-keeper. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

Red Cherry.—Fruit small, about five-eights of an inch in diameter. Perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Per oz., 30c; lb., $3.00.

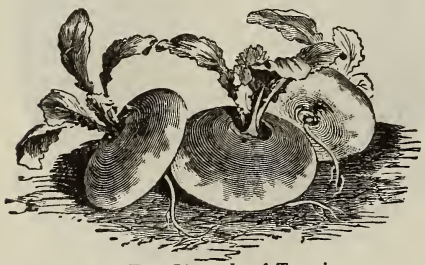
Golden Queen.—Color a beautiful canary yellow; desirable for table use, forming a beautiful contrast in a dish with red Tomatoes. Per oz., 20c; lb., $1.75.

TURNIP.

Brassica rapa, BOTANIST.—WEISSE RUBE, GERMAN.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds, 1 acre.

For the spring crop, commence sowing the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in drills 15 inches apart; thin out the plants to 5 or 6 inches apart. It is important to get them started very early, so that they may have time to grow of a sufficient size before very hot weather, when they will soon become tough and strong. For the fall and main crop, sow from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills as directed for the spring sowing.



Red Top Strap Leaf Turnip.

Red Top Strap Leaf.—Rapid grower and of mild flavor, the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or for stock. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

White Flat Dutch—The best early white variety for table or market use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Sweet White German.—This variety grows to a large size and is considered one of the best for table use or for feeding stock. Flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet. Price per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Early White Strap Leaf.—Differs from the red only in color. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Red Top White Globe—An early variety, globe shaped. Is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnip for market garden purposes. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Red Top White Globe Turnip.

Sweet White German Turnip.

TURNIP.—Continued.

Yellow Aberdeen.—A very hardy and productive variety; good for either table or stock. Per oz. 10c; lb., 40c.

Long White or Cow Horn.—A quick growing, carrot-shaped variety; an excellent sort for table use. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

White Egg.—Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin; both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness; flavor mild and sweet. Per oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.—A very distinct yellow Turnip. One of the best table varieties. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

Yellow Ruta Baga.—Yellow flesh variety; grown for stock or table. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

White Ruta Baga.—White flesh variety; grown for stock or table. Per oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

SWEET OR POT HERBS.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise	$ .05	$ .10
Sweet Basil	.05	.10
Caraway	.05	.10
Dill	.05	.10
Fennel	.05	.10
Lavender	.10	.20
Saffron	.10	.20
Rue	.10	.20
Mignonette	.10	.20
Coriander	.05	.10
Sweet Marjoram. See cut	.10	.20
Rosemary	.10	.30
Sage	.05	.10
Summer Savory	.05	.10
Thyme	.10	.20
Poppy	.05	.20
Tansy	.05	.20
Wormwood	.10	.20
Catnip	.05	.20

Sweet Marjoram.

Alfalfa.

CLOVER.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.—(MEDICAGO SATIVA.) This is perhaps the most valuable variety for the permeable subsoils, consisting of loam, sand and gravel, as its roots penetrate to a great depth, far below the average of other plants. It is more difficult to establish the first year, requiring a fine mellow soil, but will then produce a prolific crop from five to twelve years. It yields a prodigious amount of green fodder for cattle, and should be cut when first commencing to bloom. It is no sooner cut than it pushes out fresh shoots, and the aftergrowth is something wonderful. In the dryest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Lucerne is as fresh and green as in spring, because the roots go down to the moisture in the ground. It may be cut and used green, or cut and used like ordinary clover hay. Although such a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it. It should not be sown on compact clay soils, or even with light subsoil. Twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. Sixty pounds per bushel. Market prices.

Scarlet or Crimson Clover.—(TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.) The most beautiful of all clovers, readily distinguished by the bright crimson color of its flowers. Exceedingly productive and very palatable to cattle. It is the latest of all the clover family and thus affords a desirable succession of green food. A more valuable crop than

CLOVER.—(Continued.)

Crimson Clover.

this annual clover does not exist. As an improver of the soil, or for an early summer forage or hay crop, it is unsurpassed. As a green manuring crop for grain, fruit or trucking crops, it gives the very best results, while for improving poor land it has no equal. At present it is in much demand. Has proved exceedingly valuable, both as a Cattle-feeding Clover and as a green manure for plowing under. In this latitude it may be sown any time between March and September. It succeeds on nearly every kind of soil, standing southern suns and northern winters. Sow ten or fifteen pounds to the acre. Market prices.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover.

Alsike or Swedish Clover.—(TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM.) The earliest large clover. Possibly a Hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both ; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. This clover is fast gaining popularity. It is the most hardy of all the clovers, perennial, and its long, strong, fibrous roots taking a firm, deep, widespread hold upon the soil prevents washing away of the earth from the hillsides, and enables it to resist the extreme of drought and wet. On rich, moist soil, yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, and may be cut several times in the season. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike; which lands after three years Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. Its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay, and cattle prefer it to any other forage. Heads are globular; the flowers are a distinct light pink, very sweet and fragrant, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This clover seeds itself freely the first year. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of ten pounds per acre; sixty pounds to the bushel.

GRASS SEED.

For Lawns, Croquet Grounds, Etc.

Lawn Grasses.—Central Park Mixture, composed of dwarf and close-growing grasses which, properly manured, will produce a fine velvety lawn and permanent sod. Per lb., 25c.

Lawn Grasses.—French mixture; dwarf and close-growing grasses, especially adapted to dry and gravelly soil. Per lb., 25c.

Lawn Grasses.—Mixture of best Grasses, especially adapted for shady situations. Per lb., 25c.

Creeping Bent.—(Agrostis stolonifera.) An excellent variety for lawns or pastures; succeeds well in deep soils. Per lb., 25c.

Crested Dogstail.—(Cynosurus cristatus.) An excellent grass for hard, dry soils; valuable for pastures and lawns. Twenty-five pounds to the acre. Per lb., 40c.

English Rye Grass.—(Lolium perenne.) A very nutritious, rapid-growing variety; valuable for meadows and pastures. Per lb., 10c.

GRASS SEED.—(Continued.)

Hard Fescue.—(Festuca duriuscula.) One of the most desirable dwarf grasses; excellent for dry soils. Thirty pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15c.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—(Poa pratensis.) Well known and extensively grown in all parts of the country; thrives well in shady places and endures the hottest summers. Per lb., 20c.

Meadow Fescue.—(Festuca pratensis.) A valuable grass for permanent pastures; very productive and nutritious. Forty pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15c.

Orchard Grass.—(Dactylis glomerata.) A valuable pasture grass; relished by stock of all kinds; particularly adapted for growing in shady, moist places, under trees, etc. Per lb., 20c.

Fancy Red Top.—(Agrostus vulgaris.) Valuable for either pastures or lawns. Per lb., 15c.

Rhode Island Bent.—(Agrostus canina.) A valuable grass, mostly used for lawns, for which it is one of the best. Sow three bushels to the acre. Per lb., 25c.

Sweet Vernal Grass.—Annual. Valuable for mixing with pasture grasses on account of its vernal growth, and for the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when partially dry, thus sweetening hay. Per lb., 20c.

Fine-Leaved Fescue.—(Festuca ovina tenuifolia.) Thrives well on dry soils—well suited for lawns. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.

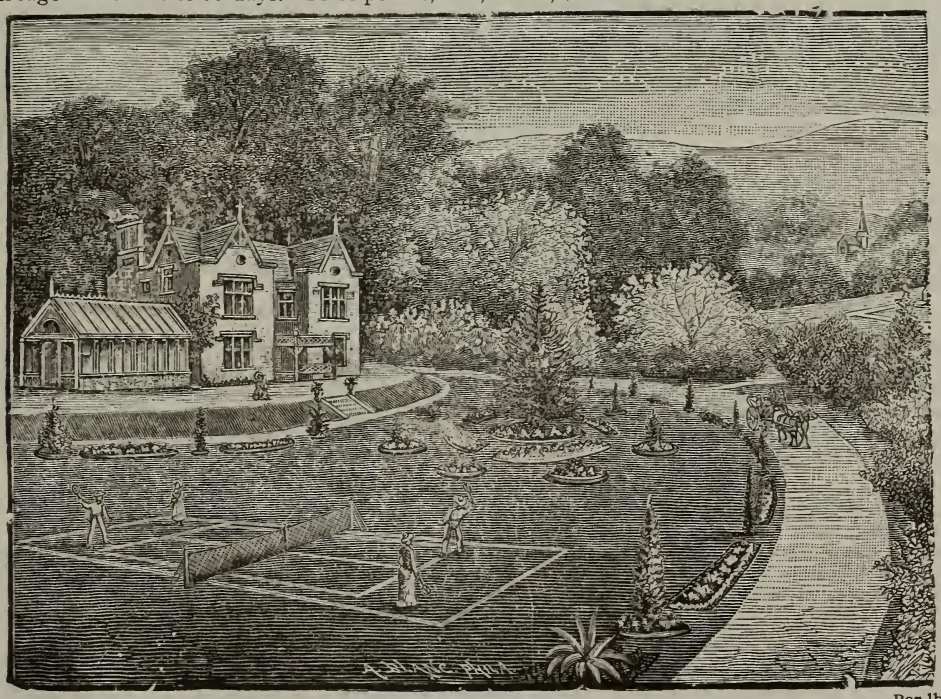
Timothy or Herds Grass.—(Phleum pratense.) A variety well known, producing a profitable hay crop in most soils. Per lb. 10c.

Wood Meadow Grass.—(Poa nemoralsis.) A very productive grass; thrives well under trees; 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 40c.

White Clover.—(Trifolium repens.) Valuable for lawns and pastures. Per lb., 30c.

PREPARATION AND CARE OF LAWNS.

To have a fine lawn it is essential to give particular attention to the preparation of the soil, light and fine on the surface, proper drainage and fertilizing (the best lawn fertilizer should be used), rolling and a selection of seed that will produce a short, velvety appearance during the entire season, from spring until late in the fall. As some grasses are more luxuriant in spring, others in summer and others in autumn, it is necessary to exercise the greatest care and caution in selecting a mixture that will produce the above mentioned velvety appearance. After our long experience with the Central Park Mixture we unhesitatingly recommend it to be the best—adapted to our soil and climate—resisting severe droughts. Sow in the spring or fall at the rate of one pound to every square rod. Seed may be sown in fall as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather Lawn grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from 70 to 90 days. Price per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00.



	Per lb.
Best Lawn Fertilizers	4 cents
Best Bone Flour	4 "

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull.—This improved variety is said to be much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious.

New Japanese Buckwheat.—*This is the most productive of all buckwheat, and decidedly the most profitable variety to raise.* Sown the same day as the *Silver Hull,* it ripened a week earlier and yielded almost as much again. From ONE GRAIN planted in a garden the product was 850 ripe kernels. The kernels are at least *twice* the size of any other variety; in color they are also distinct, being a rich, dark shade of brown. The flour made from it is equal in quality to that of any other buckwheat, while it is *much more productive,* and succeeds well as far north as New Hampshire. It need not be sown so thickly as other kinds.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

Single heads measure twelve to twenty-two inches in diameter, and containing an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all who have tried it, as *an excellent and cheap food for fowls.* Four quarts of seed will plant one acre. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is fit for planting corn in rows five feet apart and ten inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as corn. Per lb., 10c.

CHOICE NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

New Queen.—Tubers oblong, flesh white. A fine keeper.

Early Sunrise.—Very early and productive.

Early Rose.—The leading variety of earliness, quality and productiveness.

Beauty of Hebron.—One of the best early sorts; productive and excellent flavor ; good keeper; pure white skin and flesh.

Clark's No. 1.—Earlier than the Early Rose and very productive. Cooks mealy.

Early Ohio.—Tubers almost round; flesh solid; cooks dry and mealy; very early.

Early Maine.—Claimed to be an earlier and better cropper than the Early Rose, and smoother and more regular in shape.

Monroe Seedling (New).—White skin; handsome shape, healthy grower, productive, good quality.

Henderson's Early Bovee.—The tubers grow close together in the hill, and are generally uniform, marketable size, good quality.

Prices on above named potatoes: Peck, 50c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, $1.25; Prices subject to change

SEED BARLEY.

Canadian Six-Rowed Barley. Mensury Barley. German Two-Rowed Barley.

SEED OATS.

White Russian. Welcome. American Beauty. Mortgage Lifter.

RYE.

Spring.—An excellent catch crop when the fall-sown varieties have been winter-killed.

Winter.—Sow in August or September.

SPRING WHEAT. **WINTER WHEAT.**

CORN FOR ENSILAGE.

The large demand that has sprung up the last few years for ensilage seed corn, has brought out several so-called new ensilage varieties. After many experiments in all parts of the country, the varieties which I here list have been found among the most desirable. Varieties of ensilage corn, which are in most demand, the past three years, are those which produce a large amount of foliage and a good quantity of fair quality of grain, with the least possible amount of stock. My seed of these varieties, unlike that usually offered for seed, will be prepared in the same manner as all my seed corn—not full of cobs, dirt or decayed kernels.

SOU FODDER CORN.

Growing in height from 12 to 16 feet, with small and tender stalks, and yielding as high as 40 tons per acre. Being grown and cured with great care, every kernel will be sure to grow. In sowing this corn one bushel per acre will be found sufficient. The kernel being only about one-half the size of the common Southern Ensilage and Western corn. Has been acknowledged wherever grown to be the best fodder corn known. Per bu., market price.

LEAMING CORN.

This popular and distinct variety of yellow dent corn certainly has, beyond question, reached the greatest success of any yellow dent corn that has ever been brought before the American public. It was brought to its present high standard by 30 years' systematic selection, by Mr. J. S. Leaming of Southern Ohio. This corn is too well known to enter into a detailed description of its merits here. Suffice it to say that it is a uniform, medium sized, very early, (maturing in 90 to 115 days,) very heavy, long eared corn, with stock growing medium tall, and very thick and

LEAMING CORN.—(Continued.)

strong, with a large amount of foliage. During the past two years this corn has come to the front in the dairy regions of the Northern United States, and in the Dominion, as a hard-to-beat ensilage corn. During the past winter and spring I had a very large trade on this variety for ensilage seed. Per bushel, market price.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

I have the seed of this extra early yellow dent corn, in its original purity. It matures in 80 to 90 days, but is too small for any latitude south of Chicago, Ill., except for late planting. I have the genuine pure seed. Per bushel, market price.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Dwarf Essex Rape of the True Biennial Variety is considered indispensible by the sheep and cattle farmers of Great Britain, and is fast coming into use in this country on account of its rapid growth, being ready to feed in ten weeks from sowing, and producing twenty-five to thirty tons of green forage to the acre. It grows to a height of three feet and covers the surface so densely as to smother out all weeds and to kill quack and other objectionable grasses. It can be sown all through the season, being perfectly hardy, withstands drought, and will produce a crop in any soil by sowing broadcast at the rate of five pounds to the acre, or in drills or rows two feet apart at the rate of three pounds per acre. While unequalled as a pasture for sheep, as a fattening food for all cattle, calves or pigs, it is without a rival in point of cheapness, furnishing succulent food from May to December. Per lb., 10c; bushel of 50 lbs., $3.00.

COW PEAS.

Sow 1¼ to 1¾ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel plow. If wanted for hay, cut when Peas are forming; cure as clover. If Peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when Peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk Peas they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger from frost is past.

SOJA OR SOY BEANS.

This valuable forage plant has attracted increasing attention yearly. It is one of the most nutritious of all vegetable products. It will produce a crop of twenty to thirty bushels per acre, and is as easily grown as other beans. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder it is very valuable, and nearly equal to clover for fertilizing. The dry beans when ground make an excellent meal for feeding to milch cows. When roasted and ground they form an excellent substitute for coffee. Sow half a bushel broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one and one-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre.

Bromus Inermis.—The introduction of brome grass (Bromus Inermis) has given the people a pasture and meadow grass of great promise. It has already been proved that it will succeed under conditions that will prove fatal to timothy, orchard grass or alfalfa. The area planted is constantly increasing, and the demand promises to be greater this spring than ever before. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high, and loose, open panicles, or "seed heads," four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon growing out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drought-resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. It grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture. Smooth brome grass is essentially an early spring and late fall pasture grass. If one desires to use it for pasture at once, it will be better to seed it thickly at the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre. The land should be fall plowed, disked and harrowed thoroughly, and the seed sown in the spring. Sow broadcast at the rate of 18 to 20 pounds per acre, and harrow it thoroughly.

Kaffir Corn.—Kaffir Corn belongs to the non-sacharine group of sorghums, and in its habit of growth is very similar to the common sorghums or cane. The plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be sown in this section. When dry weather comes it does not dry, but simply stops growing until rain comes, and then continues its growth. It will average a larger crop of grain than corn, and the fodder is much superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. The grain is equal to corn for feeding, and all classes of stock eat it readily, Grinding is not necessary. Price, qt., 10c; bu., $1.00.

Speltz or Emmer (Triticum Spelta). This grain is intermediate between wheat and barley, and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. It is adapted for milling, as well as for feeding, making a grade of flour similar to rye. The straw resembles wheat straw. It grows large crops—40 to 80 bushels per acre—on poor lands, stony ground and open prairies, and will give double the crop of oats or barley. It resists drought successfully and is adapted to droughty sections. Drill at rate of three bushels per acre. 40 lbs. per bushel, $1.00.

Teosinte.—This gigantic Grammea will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and better relished by all stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut. Sow in May or June, at the rate of three pounds per acre, in drills four feet apart. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb., 70c; 5 lbs. and over 65c per lb.

Vetches or Tares.—Vetches or Tares produce good crops on poor sandy soils, and much better on good land, growing to a height of four or five feet. It should be sown two or three bushels to the acre, either in the spring with oats or barley or in August or September with rye. If the latter, it will remain green all winter. If planted in the spring, it is the earliest crop for cutting, being fully a month earlier than scarlet clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting the general crops.

Sorghum.—The Sorghums are divided into two classes, known as the saccharine and non-scacharine. Of the saccharine, Minnesota Early Amber and Early Orange are the best known and most largely grown. Early Amber is the earliest and hardiest variety. Sorghum should be sown after the season for corn planting, when the ground has become thoroughly warmed. It will thrive on any soil that will produce corn. Prepare the ground as for corn and before sowing the seed, harrow two or three times at intervals of five to seven days to kill weeds. Sorghum is most useful as a midsummer pasture plant, to be preceded by winter rye and followed by rape, It should not be grazed before it is six inches high or after a killing frost.

Early Amber Sugar Cane.—The high value of northern grown Sugar Cane for fodder and ensilage is becoming rapidly known. It may be made to furnish the principal food for cattle. horses and mules from August until the following spring. When fed down young as a pasture it grows rapidly again. It also withstands severe drought with the best of this class of plants. As a fodder and for winter feed it is one of the most economical. The Early Amber is the best for fodder as well as for sugar, as it matures quickly and has been cultivated as far north as St. Paul, Minn. The seed is valuable also as food for horses and cattle, and is greedily eaten by poultry, increasing the egg-production. By mail, postpaid, lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; by express or freight, qt., 20c; peck, 70c; bu. of 56 lbs., $2.25; 5 bu. or over, $2.00 per bu.

Wild Rice.—An annual which sows itself about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaches the surface in the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to four feet of water, ripens late in August. It should be planted broadcast from a boat in two or three feet of water having a mud bottom. It succeeds best when planted in the fall before the ice forms. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. It does well along the shores of marshes and makes a good hay.

Hungarian Millet.

MILLETS.

Millet, German.—(Panicum Germanicum.) This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On one occasion thirteen tons of dry, clean hay was cut from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Millet, Hungarian.—(Panicum Hungariensis.) An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily, and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant in strong soil reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody.

Millet, Common.—Requires a dry, rich soil. Can be sown as late as the 1st of August for hay; for seed should be sown from May 10th to May 15th. Market price.

Millet, Japanese.—(Panicum Crus Galli.) This new Millet was imported from Japan. Has yielded in America about seven tons dry straw and ninety bushels of seed per acre. Height 6 feet. Has numerous side leaves and heads a foot in length. The fodder is relished by cattle and horses, and the ground seed makes an excellent feed for poultry and cattle. Sow one peck per acre.

NITRO-CULTURE

SOMETIMES CALLED

The Vest Pocket Fertilizer.

What Nitro-Culture is—NITRO-CULTURE consists of nitrogen collecting Bacteria which work in the soil and on the roots of leguminous plants, having the power to collect free nitrogen from the air and supply it to the plants. All plants need nitrogen, which is very costly when obtained by chemical process. The remarkable increase of crop frequently reported and caused by inoculation is due wholly to the large amount of nitrogen collected from the air by the Bacteria.

Method of Using.—The Bacteria are furnished dried on absorbent cotton and can be readily forwarded by mail to any section of the country. Full directions accompany each package, which no farmer can have any difficulty in following out.

Value as Soil Renovator.—It has been ascertained from the most reliable sources that the average inoculated leguminous crops such as Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc., will not only under ordinary conditions show an increase of crop, but also that the Bacteria will collect from the air and leave in the soil at the end of the season after the crop is harvested not less than 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This nitrogen at present market prices would be worth $15.00 and upwards per acre, and would show a corresponding increase in the next succeeding crop, no matter what it may be.

Increase of Crop.—It would be impossible for us to estimate what the increase caused by inoculation might be. Conditions vary in different sections. In some cases increases are reported to be very great, crops like Alfalfa, Clover, Vetch, Peas, Beans, etc., having been made to grow in sections where they had never been successfully grown before. We therefore, advise our customers to try the experiment and ascertain the true value of NITRO-CULTURE on their respective soils.

Alfalfa.—By means of inoculation with NITRO-CULTURE, Alfalfa is now being successfully grown from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.

Specimen plants characteristic of inoculated and uninoculated field of Alfalfa.

Chester County, Pa., October 4, 1905.

Dear Sirs :—

I can readily testify to the value of Nitro-Culture on Alfalfa. My field contains one and one-half acres, was cut June 8th, and we harvested three tons ; it was again cut July 5th, when about the same amount was taken off; the third cutting was August 7th, when about two and one-half tons were harvested. I then pastured the field with twenty head of cattle, so that there was nothing left. By actual measurement the Alfalfa is eighteen inches high on the average. I have the Alfalfa hay in a mow in the barn by itself and clover hay taken from a twelve-acre field in another mow, and I have just as much Alfalfa from the one and one-half-acre patch as I have taken off the twelve-acre field of clover. My experience leads me to believe that Alfalfa will grow in Pennsylvania as well as in any section of the West and will prove to be just as profitable. I am going to plant a larger field next Spring, and your Nitro-Culture will certainly be used.

Yours very truly,
H. W. INGHAM.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS:

"It is worse than useless to attempt to grow any leguminous crop without being certain of the presence of the bacteria, which enable the plants to fix free nitrogen. Certain regions are practically devoid of the right kind of bacteria, and unless some artificial means of inoculating the germs be resorted to the crop will be a failure."

PRICE LIST.

Trial Package	$ .50
1-Acre Package	1.50
5-Acre Package	5.00
20-Acre Package	18.00
50-Acre Package	40.00

SPECIAL GARDEN PACKAGES

Sweet Peas	$ .25
Garden Beans	.25
Garden Peas	.25

NITRO-CULTURE cannot be furnished for any crops like corn, wheat, potatoes, cotton, etc., but only those which are mentioned on the above price-list. Inoculated clover may be planted with oats or any other crops, and we have reason to believe that they will be benefited.

BUG DEATH.

Bug Death is a non-poisonous, tenacious powder. Being very fine, like dust, it adheres readily to the vines. It is almost impossible for the rain to wash it off. It is not necessary to apply it after every shower. Very beneficial results are obtained by using Bordeaux Mixture in connection with Bug Death, and they can be mixed and sprayed on the vines at the same time, with any of the spraying machines on the market for that purpose. **Bug Death Prevents Blight.** Bug Death can be applied dry, just as it comes from the package, or it can be mixed with water and sprayed on the vines.

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, and Jan. 25, 1900.

Bug Death Kills the Bugs; Feeds the Plants; Increases the Yield; Produces Better Quality.

We ask all who have not given it a trial to do so. Follow directions and you will find it of great value, not only as an insecticide, but as a plant food.

1	pound package	$0.15
3	" "	.35
5	" "	.50
12½	" "	1.00
100	" "	7.00
Dickey Bug Death Duster		.25

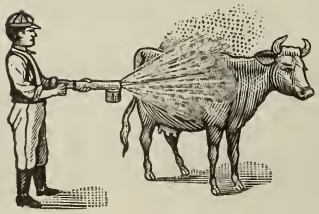
DICKEY'S BUG DEATH DUSTER

SLUG SHOT

Is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown.

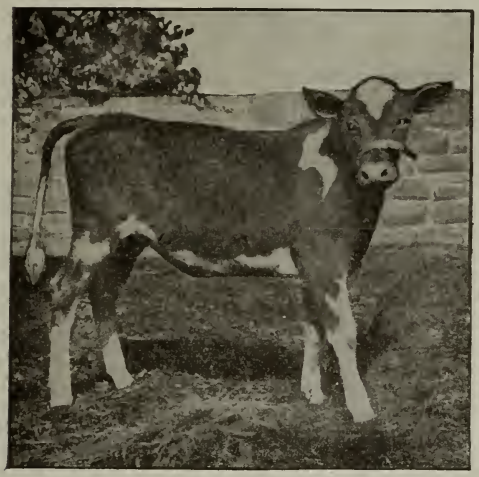
Price, per package of 5 pounds, 30 cents.

DEDFLI—Fly and Germ Killer.



Dedfli is a liquid specially compounded and designed to protect cows and horses from the torture of flies and if used according to directions is guaranteed to do the work thoroughly. This preparation is perfectly harmless and is an excellent disinfectant and germicide; is also recommended for use about henneries to protect fowls from lice and other vermin. Price 75c per gal.

Blatchford's Calf Meal



I was raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal.

I wasn't.

For Feeding:—One pound (or pint) of Blatchford's Calf Meal stirred well into seven pints of boiling hot water, or three pints of sweet skimmed or separator milk and four pints of boiling hot water, or one pint of fresh milk and six pints of boiling hot water, will make one gallon of gruel, which will go as far and do a calf equally as much good as one gallon of fresh pure milk will. Take the calf anytime after five or six days old and feed this gruel as often and is same quantities as you would fresh pure milk. The calves will thrive and grow as fast and will positively never scour. As one pound of Blatchford's Calf Meal costs you 3½ cents, each gallon of of gruel can be produced at a cost of not over 4½ cents, even when using one pint of fresh milk with the water You cannot produce fresh milk for 4½ cents per gallon, and we can save you money. 100 lb. bag, $3.25; 50 lb. bag, $1.75; 25 lb. bag, 90c.

Rock Salt for horses, cows and sheep. Rain does not wash it away. Lb., 3c; 100 lbs. $2.00; bbl. $3.75.

LISTER'S CELEBRATED PHOSPHATES.

Superior to any Phosphate in the Market.

General Analysis.	*Per cent.*
Ammonia	200 to 250
Available Phosphoric Acid	800 to 1000
Insoluble	200 to 300
Potash	150 to 200

☞This Phosphate has never been beaten in a field test. We sell hundreds of tons during the season. Also

Lister's Potato Phosphate and Lawn Fertilizer.

Ground Bone.—Excellent for restoring and quickening grass plots, gardens, etc. 400 to 600 lbs. to the acre. Price per 100 lbs., $2.50.

Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.—A high grade article. In making new lawns or golf links, this brand is one of the best for immediate effect. 5 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., $2.00.

Sheep Manure (Pulverized.)—This is a pure natural manure, and the most nutritious food for plants—one of the best manures to mix with soil for potting plants, one part manure to six parts soil. For vegetable garden, placed directly in hills or drills, it promotes a rapid steady growth until maturity. As a lawn top-dressing it is unequaled. 5 lb. package, 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs $1.50; 100 lbs., $2.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

(Prices subject to change without notice.)

	Per 100 lbs.
Perfection Brand Recleaned Shells	$ .55
Perfection Grit	.55
Mica Crystal Grit	.60
Mico Spar Cubical Grit	.60
Granulated Bone (for poultry)	2.25
Pure Beef Scraps	2.25
Pure Meat and Bone	2.25
Pure Meat Meal	2.25
Pure Animal Meal	2.25

	Per 100 lbs
Pure Bone Meal	$ 2.25
Alfalfa Clover Meal	1.60
Cut Alfalfa Clover	1.60
Dried Blood or Albumen	4.50
Bird or Chicken Millet	3.00
Sunflower Seed	5.00
Hemp Seed	4.00
Kaffir Corn	Per bushel 1.00

Prolific Egg Food, 1 lb. packages	net,	.25
" " " 2½ lb. "	"	.45
" " " 5 lb. "	"	.90
Haven's Condition Powders, $ .25 size packages	"	.25
" " " .50 " "	"	.45
" " " 1.00 " "	"	.90
Rust's Egg Producer, 1 lb packages	"	.25
" " " 2½ lb. "	"	.45
" " " 6 lb. "	"	.90
Rust's Roup Pills, $ .25 size	"	.25
" " " 1.00 "	"	.90
Conkey's Roup Cure, $ .50 size	"	.45
" " " 1.00 "	"	.90
Lice Killing Powder, .10 " packages	Each, "	.10
" " " .25 " "	" "	.20
" " " .50 " "	" "	.40
" " " 1.00 " "	" "	.85
Sprayers for Syraying Poultry Houses.—Tin Sprayers	" "	.40
Galvanized Tank Sprayers	" "	.45
Tin Sprayers, with large glass receiver	" "	.75
Powder Guns or Bellows	" "	.75
Leg Bands	Per 100	1.10
Poultry Markers	Each, net,	.25
Gape Worm Extractors	" "	.25
Pilling's Capon Sets	in case, " "	2.50
Pilling's Poultry Killers	" "	.50
French Killing Knives	" "	.50
Drinking Fountains—Stone, ½ gallon	" "	.25
" " " 1 "	" "	.40
" " Galvanized Iron	" "	.50
Galvanized Iron Feed Boxes	" "	.50
Nest Eggs—China	Per dozen,	.30
" " Medicated	" "	.60
Bone Cutters—Crown	Each, net,	6.50
" " Daisy, without standard	" "	12.00
" " Daisy, with standard	" "	14.00
Mann's Bone Cutters—No, 5 C, with crank handle		6.00
" " " No. 5 B, with balance wheel		8.00
" " " No. 5 B. M., with balance wheel and iron stand		10.40
" " " No. 7, " " " " " "		12.00
" " " No. 9, " " " " " "		18.40
" " " No. 11, Power Machine		26.00
" " " No. 12, " "		30.00
Pratt's Poultry Food, 25c packages	Each,	.25
" " " 60c "	"	.60
" " " 12½ lb. sack	"	1.25
Felt Roofing. For Poultry houses, per roll 100 square feet		1.00
Galvanized Steel Poultry Netting. All widths from 1 to 6 feet, at very lowest prices. (See pg. 44.)		
Lever Feed Cutters. Complete with gauge plate		3.25
No. 7 Banner Root Cutter, for poultry		5.00
No. 24 " " " " "		1.00

Saul's Chick Food.

This is our own brand of food for chicks, and is a carefully prepared mixture of sound grains and seeds, with a little grit to give just such food as they would pick up on a large farm during the spring and summer months. It will give the chicks quick growth and keep them in good health.

10 pounds----------.30 | 100 pounds----------$2.50

Saul's Scratching Food.

In combining grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get, it will not do to make up a random assortment of any available materal.

As the scratching food is not supposed to be scattered before half-famished birds that will gladly eat almost anything, it must be composed of material that will be considered with special favor by the hens, something, in fact, that their systems crave. There must be a strong inducement for a well-fed hen to work for every morsel of this food, and at the same time it must be composed of such material as will not defeat the purposes of the balance foods they get in the regular ration. In this Scratching Food we have exactly filled these requirements. A little of this food scattered in the litter will quickly start the dust flying, which means healthy fowls, full of vigor and vitality, and a full egg basket of hatchable eggs.

10 pounds----------$ .20 | 50 pounds----------$ .95
25 " ---------- .50 | 100 " ---------- 1.85

Pratt's Food for Poultry.

The Manufacturer of Pratts Poultry Food Makes the Following Claims For It:

That it postively cures and prevents chicken cholera, roup, gapes and all diseases.

That it makes young chickens grow quickly and profitably.

That it will increase the quantity of eggs.

That it will make turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons thrive.

That it will help molting fouls and make them lay sooner.

That it is used in over 30,000 towns in the United States; also in Canada, Europe and Africa.

26 oz. package------- .25 | 5 lb. package------- 60. | 12 lb. sack-------$1.25

Prolific Poultry Food.

Valuable for all varieties of Poultry. Its use will make Hens Lay and keep the flock healthy. It has no equal in promoting the rapid growth of young chicks.

1 lb. package---------- .25 | 2¼ lb. package---------- .45 | 5 lb. package---- .90

Standard Poultry Food.

Standard Poultry Food is good for young and growing fowls. Its tonic effect makes them strong, thrifty and vigorous. It is a purely vegetable preparation in concentrated form, and is absolutely free from all poisons and harmful matter.

4 lb. boxes---------- .25 | 10 lb. sacks---------- .50

Blood Meal.

UNEXCELLED AS AN EGG PRODUCER.

Our pure Blood Meal contains no ground bone or other cheap adulteration of any kind, and is also free from the objectionable odor which generally accompanies other poultry foods containing animal meal. It has less than 5 per cent. of moisture and is a complete poultry and egg food.

Price, 10 lb. bag------- .50 | 50 lb. bag-------$2.25 | 100 lb. bag-------$4.50

Pratt's Horse and Cattle Food.

A purely vegetable preparation, containing no mineral or other poison. It is not a medicine or condition powder.

What it does for Horses.—Regulates the digestive organs, and prevents indigestion, loss of appetite, worms, grubs, botts, colds, colic, etc., and produces bone, muscles, and improves the wind.

What it does for Cows.—Produces rich milk. Prevents pneumonia, coughs and colds.

12 lb. bag	$ .75	50 lb. bag	$3.00
25 " "	1.50	100 " "	6.00

Bowker's Animal Meal.

This Animal Meal is made from fresh meat and fresh bones, thoroughly cooked, then dried and ground to a sweet meal. It takes the place of fresh meat. Laying hens and growing chicks need to be fed on food rich in albumen and bone and shell-forming material. This is a well-balanced animal food and supplies just what is needed to produce the egg and the shell of the egg, and the flesh and bone of growing fowls.

Price, 50 lb. sack $1.25 100 lb. sack $2.25

Ground Charcoal.

No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion and promotes the health of brooder chicks to a wonderful extent. The charcoal we sell is expressly prepared for poultry purposes.

Price, per lb. .05 10 lbs. .35 100 lbs. $2.00

Ground Bone Meal.

Indispensible to young stock of all kinds. It is hardly possible to get along without it in raising the young chicks, as it prevents leg weakness. For small chicks it is used by mixing with the soft food. One teaspoonful to twenty-five chickens. It is well to begin to mix a little ground bone with the feed of young turkeys, and from the time they are four weeks old it can be used freely. At about the time of their "shooting the red," when their health becomes established and they grow apace, the development of their frames and legs requires a more liberal assimilation of material than can be afforded by the usual articles of food.

Per lb. $ .04 | Per 100 lbs. $2.25

Ground Beef Scraps

Or Prepared Meat for Poultry. A Very Superior Grade.

This is prepared with great care, and is shipped by us to all parts of the United States, principally to parties who are engaged in raising poultry and eggs for market. It is the finest thing we know of to cause hens to lay during the winter. Feed three times a week, at the rate of about a handful to every three birds; in the morning, meal of hot food. High prices always prevail at this season of the year, which makes it extremely profitable to feed.

10 lbs.	$ .40
50 lbs.	1.25
100 lbs.	2.25

Special prices by the ton.

Hemp Seed.

An excellent food for poultry, pigeons and parrots.

Per lb.	$ .07
4 lbs.	.25
10 lbs.	.50

Saul's Pigeon Food.

A mixed grain ration like our Poultry Scratch Food, except that it is specially prepared for the wants of the pigeon fancier.

10 lbs.	$ .30
50 lbs.	1.00
100 lbs.	1.85

Canada Field Peas.

A small round pea, largely used as a food for pigeons. They are very fond of them.

Peck	$ .50
Bushel	1.50

Millet Feed—Selected.

All the poultry fraternity recommend this seed for young chicks, and for scattering among hay and straw as an exerciser and stimulator.

Per lb.	$ .07
4 lbs.	.25
10 lbs.	.50
25 lbs.	1.00
100 lbs.	3.00

Linseed Meal.

A little of this meal occasionally mixed with soft feed will prove a great benefit, especially if a rich, glossy plumage is desired.

5 lbs.	$ .20
10 lbs.	.45
25 lbs.	.75
50 lbs.	1.25
100 lbs.	2.00

Perfection Ground Shells.

The most frequent canse of hens not laying is the absence of Carbonate of Lime in their food. Analysis of PERFECTION GROUND SHELLS for poultry, show that they are practically PURE CARBONATE OF LIME and they supply, when fed to poultry, the most essential elements, and will greatly aid in the formation of the egg.

Our Perfection Brand of Shells are absolutely clean and free from obnoxious odors which cling to most Oyster Shell on the market. They are not only pleasant to handle in this respect, but can be stored away with flour and other good sensitive to odors without the slightest fear of contamination.

Our Perfection Brand of Shells are crushed and ground to the size which expert poultrymen agree to be the best. If you have purchased other brands of Shell you have noticed that there are 10 to 25 lbs. of waste, consisting of dirt and dust, mixed in with every 100 lbs. of shell. **This means a loss to you.** Every pound of shell we sell is all shell and no waste.

It is needless for us to enlarge upon the value of **Perfection Shell** for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an egg-shell maker and general promoter of good health.

We purchase these goods in car loads, hence can offer them at the lowest rock-bottom prices.

50 lb. sack ..... .35 100 lb. sack ..... .55

Mica Crystal Grit.

For Pigeons, Chickens, Ducks. Geese and Turkeys.

CHEAP, CLEAN AND SHARP.

Microscopic analysis has proved that chickens do not die from cholera. Microscopic examination of 100 gizzards recently taken from chickens supposed to have died from cholera had no grit of any kind to digest their food, and in each case diarrhoea existed three or four days before death, and food had passed through gizzard just as eaten, proving that indigestiou alone was responsible. Analysis furthermore proves that MICA CRYSTAL GRIT is the only rock known showing the combination of mica, quartz, aluminum, iron and magnesium, and this is essential to all poultry, or they soon droop and die. Disease will soon disappear when MICA CRYSTAL GRIT is constantly kept in feeding pens, as nature expected it should be.

One week's trial will convince anyone that it pays, and you will soon notice the blood red combs, high yellow color of the yolks of the eggs, good health, and large increase in eggs; and you will also learn to never be without MICA CRYSTAL GRIT. Winter seems to be the natural season for its use, but it has been proven so far superior to smooth gravel and sand usually picked up about the premises that it is now used both summer and winter.

Put up in three sizes: Fine, for chicks; medium, for pigeons; regular, for fowls.

5 lb. bag	$ .10	100 lb. bag	$ .60
25 " "	.25	Per ton	11.00
50 " "	.40		

Mico-Spar Cubical Grit.

Does not become smooth, but retains its cubical form until entirely worn out. This makes it

A Perfect Digester.

No oyster shells are required, as Sodium, Aluminum, Magnesium and Lime are found in sufficient quantities to form a hard shell. This makes it

A Perfect Shell Maker.

Iron is found in its Mica chips. This makes it

A Perfect Yolk Builder.

It does not pulverize in handling, and its bright, shiny surface prevents loss in the scratching pen. This makes it

The Cheapest Grit.

Honest tests at poultry shows prove it to be a PERFECT "GRIT."

Per 100 lbs. $ .60 Per ton $11.00

Alfalfa Clover Meal.

CLOVER MEAL is simply clover hay ground fine after being thoroughly dried, but of course by some process best known to those who prepare it. We received some to test, and found that the fowls were very partial to it.

CLOVER MEAL furnishes the green food that is absolutely necessary for winter egg production. It contains protein and phosphate of lime. These make it especially valuable as a feed. Does not cause crop-bound, and if moistened with water it has considerable bulk. It serves as a dilutant to grain, and two ounces per day of dry meal, moistened, will serve six hens; though if twice that quantity is given it will do no harm, as it is nutritious and wholesome. We recommend that it be scalded and then thickened with equal parts of meal and middlings. One advantage in its use is that it saves labor, and is always ready, even for the smallest chicks.

CLOVER HAY or CLOVER MEAL, contains more than twenty times as much lime (for the shells), as corn contains more protein, than any kind of grain, and nearly as much solid matter as corn; that is, 100 pounds of CLOVER MEAL contains 14 pounds of water, and corn 10 pounds; hence it is concentrated food and very nourishing. Pour boiling water over it and it becomes fit for any kind of fowls—geese, ducks and turkeys included. For chicks it is one of the best materials out, but never allow portions to remain in the trough after the chicks have eaten, as any food that has been moistened is liable to fermentation. One hundred pounds is sufficient for twenty hens four months. Mix one-half CLOVER MEAL with one-quarter ground oats or mill feed, and one-quarter corn meal for best results. Same proportion for small chicks and ducks.

PRICES—5 lbs., 25c. 50 lbs., $1.00. 100 lbs., $1.60.

DON'T BLAME THE HEN; USE

Rust's Egg Producer.

Rust's Egg Producer supplies just what nature needs, and in exact proportions, causing everything in it to be utilized and nothing wasted. This makes it the best and cheapest producer of eggs ever discovered.

It is wonderful how it makes hens lay. In certain conditions of hens it starts laying almost immediately; in some other conditions it takes longer, but sooner or later it does its work and does it well.

1 lb., 25c. 2½ lbs., 45c. 6 lbs., 90c.

Haven's Roup Pills.

For the Cure of

Roup, Catarrh, Cold and Distemper.

It was formerly the habit of fanciers, farmers and others, whenever roup appeared in a flock, to kill the fowls affected and remove them immediately, to prevent the spread of the disease. The practice is happily, no longer necessary since the introduction of **Havens' Roup Pills.**

Price, per box, by mail	$ .25
Per box., by express (dozen)	2.50
Box of 250 pills	.90

A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH! KNOX NEST EGG.

Lice Killer and Nest Egg combined in one. They are effective, lasting, and not expensive. They do not affect the flavor of the egg or injure it for hatching. All genuine have embossed on them, "KNOX NEST EGG." 10c. each. 80c. per doz.

Nest Eggs—China or Opal.

Very popular, and the cleanest nest egg used. With these there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor of the hens acquiring the habit of egg eating. Price, each, 3c; per doz., 30c; per gross, $2.50.

Try...

Climax Powder

On Your Horses.

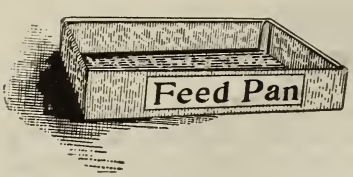
It Will Put Them In Prime Condition.

25c. size	$ .25
50c. "	.45
$1.00 "	.90

Conkey's Roup Cure.

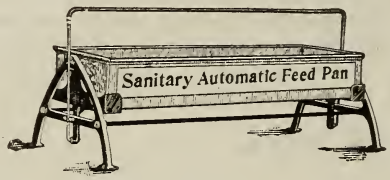
Conkey's Roup Cure will positively cure roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds and is unequaled for canker, especially in pigeons.

One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine; $1 package makes 75 gallons of medicine. It is the best and cheapest cure of its kind in the market.



No. 1 and 2, Shallow, for Young Chicks.

No. 3, Long and Deep for Fowl.



All the above are made of heavy galvanized iron and wired with heavy steel wire. Easily cleaned. Will last a life-time.

PRICE LIST.

Feed Pans, No. 1	$ .15 each;	$1.50 doz
" " " 2	.20 "	2.00 "
" " " 3	.35 "	3.50 "
Sanitary Automatic Feed Pan	1.00 "	
" Self-Feeding Box	.50 "	5.50 "
" Drinking Fountain, 1 gal. size	.50 "	5.50 "

Food Chopper.

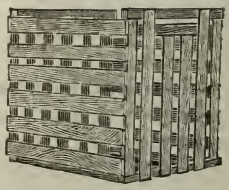
Easy to turn. Easy to open and clean. Feeds all the food through the cutters. There is no waste.

Chops three pounds raw or cooked meat per minute; fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, coffee, cocoanut, horse-radish, cod-fish, etc. Has Steel Cutters—coarse, medium, fine and nut butter cutters. Has steel handle; improved clamp that holds securely to table.

Delivered in New York State, express prepaid, $1.50 each.

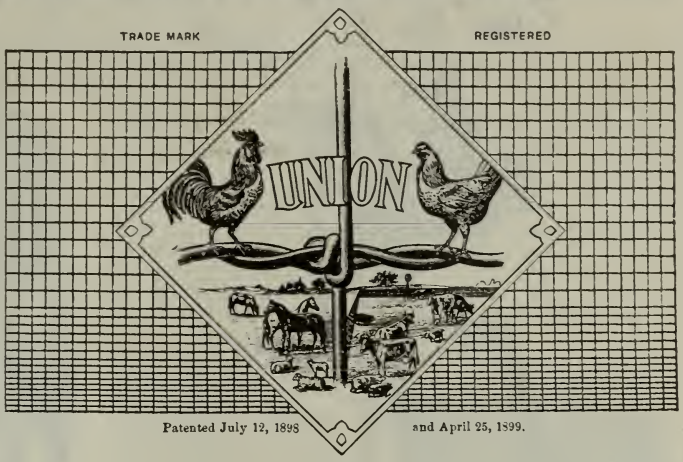
The "Economy" Folding Crate.

A labor saver to Farmers, Fruit Growers, Fruit and Vegetable Shippers, Gardeners, Truckers, Canning Factories, Commission Merchants, Grocers, Etc. It is light and strong and for shipping or storage, it is the cheapest and best bushel basket on the market.



Price, 20 Cents Each.

Union Lock Poultry Fencing.



The horizontal lines of this fence are all composed of two No. 20 galvanized steel wires twisted together. Beginning at the bottom, the first seven cables are 1¼ inches apart next three cables are 1½ inches apart, then six cables 2 inches apart, and all above that 4 inches apart. This gives a mesh of 1¼ x 3 inches at the bottom, where it is needed for small chicks; and above 2 feet, where fowls can reach only when on the wing, the mesh is 3 x 4 inches. The pickets are No. 19 galvanized steel wires and are 3 inches apart. The picket is fastened to the cables with the Union lock, the same as is used in field and hog fencing.

On account of the picket being at right angles to the cables this fence **will fit any unevenness of the ground without cutting.**

As all of the cables are of the same length, and run the whole length of the fabric, **every part can be stretched perfectly.** Because of its strength and construction this fence requires no top or bottom rail and no more posts than the ordinary woven-wire stock fence, or about one-half the number needed for ordinary poultry netting.

Union Fence is especially adapted for use where a light, attractive and neat appearing fence is required.

PRICE LIST.

Bales of 10 Rods (165 feet).

24 inches wide	$2.80	60 inches wide	$4.80
36 " "	3.45	72 " "	5.40
48 " "	4.15	84 " "	6.15

Lots of 5 bales, 5 per cent. discount. Lots of 10 bales, 10 per cent. discount.

In comparing prices with ordinary poultry netting, remember these bales are 15 feet longer.

Galvanized Wire Nettings.

The Best Poultry Fence.

We are prepared to offer this excellent substitute for clumsy wood poultry yards at the following low prices. *Bear in mind* that we sell in full bales only, at these prices. Cut bales at a slight advance.

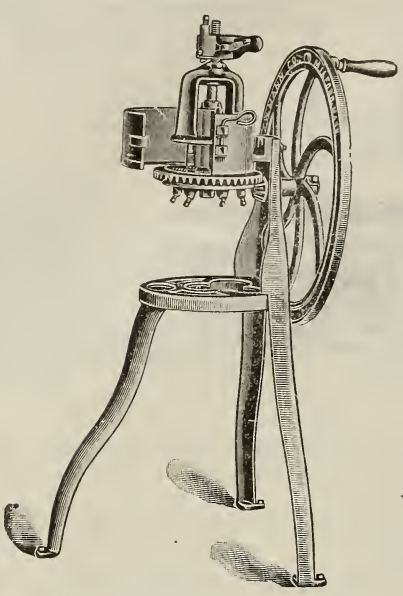
PRICES FOR ROLLS 150 FEET LONG.

Mesh.	Wire.	Width-12	24	36	48	60	72
2-inch.	No. 19, for fowls	$ .75	$1.45	$2.05	$2.75	$3.40	$4.10
1-inch.	No. 20, for chicks	1.75	3.25	4.75	6.25		

The above is the very best wire netting made with a three strand cable selvage galvanized after weaving. In lots of five rolls we allow a discount of 5 per cent.

These prices subject to market changes.

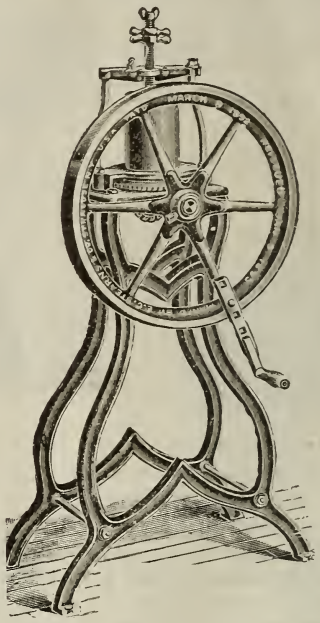
Mann's 1904 Model Bone Cutter No. 7.



Intended for flocks of 40 to 100 hens. Can be profitably used for 200 hens or more, but we recommend No. 9 for flocks of more than 100. Mounted on strong iron stand with large table for box or pan to receive cut bone. Patented 1902 model automatic governing spring feed. Large open-hinged cylinder giving instant access to all working parts. Six special knives. Gear guard, anti-clog device. Heavy balance wheel with adjustable handle. Weight 107 pounds. Capacity ½ to 1 pound per minute. Made in one size only.

Price $12.00.

Stearn's Bone Cutter No 6.



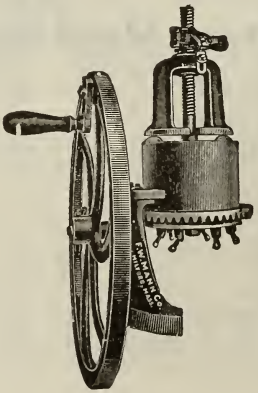
Model No. 6 is a good size. Very strong and serviceable. Will cut one pound per minute. 4½ feet high. Feeds itself automatically and may be operated with either hand. Feed stops automatically. A favorite machine. Can furnish either with or without standard. Weight with standard 135 pounds.

Price, with Standard $15.00
Without " 12 00

Mann's No. 5-B Bone Cutter

Intended for flocks of 15 to 20 hens. Mounted on iron stand, no expense to set it up. Place for pan to catch the bone. Cutter Plate has 4 knives. Weight 80 lbs. Capacity 15 to 20 lbs., per hour.

Price $8.00.

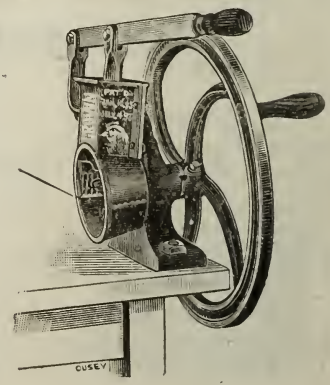


Crown Bone Cutter

FOR GREEN BONES.

Cuts easy, fine and fast. Has steel knives; can be taken out and sharpened and replaced in a few minutes. Diameter of hand-wheel 22 in. Weight without standard 50 lbs.

Price $6.50.



Thompson's Line of
BANNER ROOT CUTTERS

FOR STOCK AND POULTRY
Made in Eight Sizes for Hand and Power Use.

Feeding Roots to Stock.—All stock raisers and general farmers recognize the fact that to get profitable feeding results it is absolutely essential to include in the daily ration a supply of succulent food. To this end either ensilage, roots or both must be fed. It is hardly necessary to argue the fact that the more palatable the ration, the more the stock will thrive, and as horses, cattle, sheep and hogs relish nothing as much as tubers, the practice of feeding them is becoming more general every day. Even the dairymen who have a silo feed turnips, mangels, potatoes or other roots, for they supply the necessary variety in the rations at the most economical cost. An acre planted to ruta-bagas, artichokes, beets and the like will yield the farmer more actual feeding value than anything else, and the cost of production is very low. The Banner Root Cutter prepares the root in a manner that makes them tempting to the stock and easily digested and assimilated.

No. 20.

Feeding Roots to Poultry.—If you want eggs in winter you must supply your fowls with plenty of fresh "green food", and nothing serves as well for this purpose as properly prepared roots. It is a physical impossibility for hens to produce eggs unless they get the food elements necessary for their productions. They lay regularly in spring and summer because they get grass, clover, young tendrils and such stuff that contains a large percentage of egg making matter. Turnips, potatoes, Beets and other vegetables and apples, all contain just the egg making elements to replace the growing things of summer. When prepared in the proper way they are relished by the fowls, and they promote health, vigor and general thriftyness. Winter eggs bring high prices and farmers and poultry raisers are finding out that it pays to turn their roots into eggs instead of selling them for a song on the market.

No. 16.

By using a Banner Root Cutter you can prepare enough roots for a large flock in a few minutes, and in just the proper shape for the fowls to get the most good out of them. The Banner Root Cutter cuts the roots into fine ribbonlike strips, so there is no chance of choking or gagging.

No. 7.

No. 16 is supplied with balance wheel, pulley and crank, so it can be used by power or hand as desired. It is considerably larger than the Nos. 15 and 20. Weight about 150 pounds. Price, $12.50.

No. 20 Hand Cutter, capacity 30 to 50 bushels per hour. Will cut one bushel per minute on a test. Weight about 120 pounds. Price, $8.00.

No. 15 is the same size as No. 20 and the same capacity when run by hand. By power, it will cut one to one and one-half bushels per minute. Weight, 135 pounds. Price, $9.50.

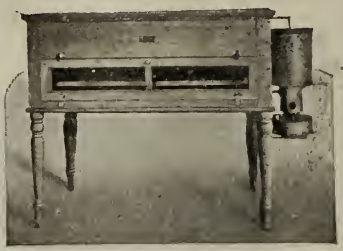
No. 10, exclusively for power; capacity four to six bushels per minute. Just the machine for large feeders, who drive machinery by power. This is a large strong machine. Weight about 325 pounds. Price, $20.00.

No. 25 is supplied with crank for hand power, or with both crank and pulley so it can be used by either hand or power. It has the same capacity as the Nos. 20 and 15. Weight about 120 pounds. Price, $9.00.

No. 7, hand power, has been out for ten years, and thousands of them are used among the poultrymen. The No. 7 for all ordinary poultrymen is the popular size. Weight about 40 pounds. Price, $5.00.

The Banner is the favorite wherever used; they have been ten years on the market, are no experiment, in fact, are a revolution in root and vegetable cutters. They have a self-feeder which separates the dirt from the cut feed, and are the only machines that cut in long, fine, half-round slices.

THE CORNELL INCUBATOR



The Cornell Incubator is built to hatch strong, healthy chicks. It will give perfect results to the amateur poultryman as well as to the expert Incubator operator. Chicks hatched in the Cornell will live and MAKE PROFITABLE GROWTH.

The improved system of heating, ventilation and supplied moisture, gives perfect satisfaction in the hands of every user. The improved quadruple action Thermostat, made of zinc and steel, takes care of the heat to the fraction of a degree. Cornell incubators are made of selected Virginia chestnut lumber, kiln dried, carefully fitted, mortised, tennoned and glued together. They are made in panel form, and it is impossible for a joint to open when the machine is operated in a damp location or exposed to mid-summer heat. The walls are packed with cotton, in the most efficient way that can be devised.

Among the patented features is the Table Top which is a distinct and decided advantage, as well as exclusive, in Cornell construction.

Every machine is guaranteed to be as represented and to do satisfactory work or it can be returned within 90 days and purchase price will be refunded.

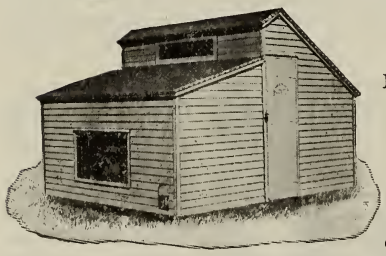
Cornell Incubator Prices:

No. 0— 64 Egg Cornell Incubator	$14.00
" 1—128 " " "	20.00
" 2—232 " " "	29.00
" 3—364 " " "	37 00

THE PEEP-O'-DAY BROODER

The Recognized Standard of Brooder Construction.

A dependable Brooder is a necessity to the poultryman as much so, if not more, than the Incubator. The Peep-o-Day is the best and has always been the best since its conception. Fifteen years of unexcelled service on the Goverment Poultry Farms and Thousands of successful poultrymen stamp it as the CHICK LIFE PRESERVER.



Made in nine styles:

No. 1—Out-door Brooder,	capacity	75-100	chicks	$10.50
" 2— "	"	"	75-100	"	11.00
" 3— "	"	"	50-75	"	7.50
" 4—Indoor	"	"	75-100	"	8.50
" 5— "	"	"	75-100	"	6.50 to 7.50
" 6—Out-door	"	with regulators, capacity 75-100 chicks			$13.50
No. 7—Out-door Brooder without regulator, capacity 75-100 chicks					$12.00
" 8—Combination Brooder, capacity 75-100 chicks					16.00
" 9—Junior Brooder, capacity 50-75 chicks					5.00

Peep-o-Day Coops and Portable Houses.

The Peep-o-Day Coop and Portable House line is thoroughly up-to-date and complete. Every building is constructed of first-class selected, matched pine lumber. They are put together in sections, can easily be taken down and moved from place to place. All the sectional joints are tongued and grooved, making each building absolutely wind and water tight.

Prices on Portable Houses range from $38.00 to $75.00 and on Coops $2.00 to $16.50.

"Black Hawk" FEED MILL,

Warranted to grind Corn, Wheat, Rye or other small grains.

Easily taken apart for cleaning or for repairing. Quickly adjusted for Fine or Coarse Grinding.

Grinding plates are made of hardest and strongest metals. All bearings are Chilled. The long crank is of Malleable Iron. Has both holes and slots for fastening to table, bench or other support.

All parts of "BLACK HAWK" Mill are INTERCHANGEABLE and can be ordered by numbers cast on each piece. Weight 17 lbs. Price $3.00 each.

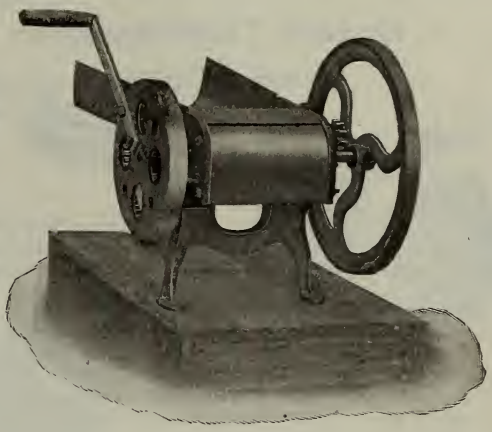
A BASKET OF CLOVER

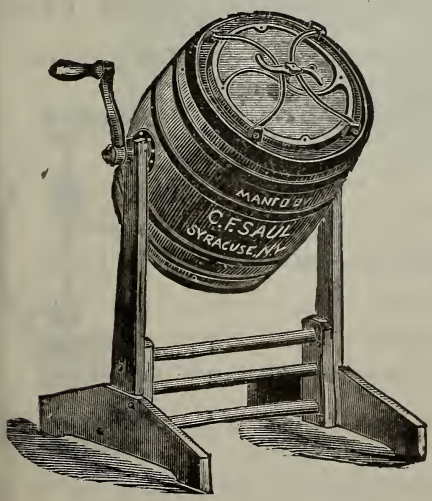
Cut in proper lengths makes the eggs come. You always have the green stuff. No better cutting machine for poultrymen at any price than

SILVER'S Clover Cutter

Cuts dependably into ⅛ inch lengths, never clogs with anything like fair feeding. Four 8-inch solid-center spiral knives, throat full cutting width, made strong, run easy. Weight 60 lbs.

PRICE—$5.00 Each.





The "Favorite" Churn

Best churn on the market. Make of white oak, Malleable iron castings that will not break. Very easy to operate. Makes best butter. Send for circular.

SIZES AND PRICES.

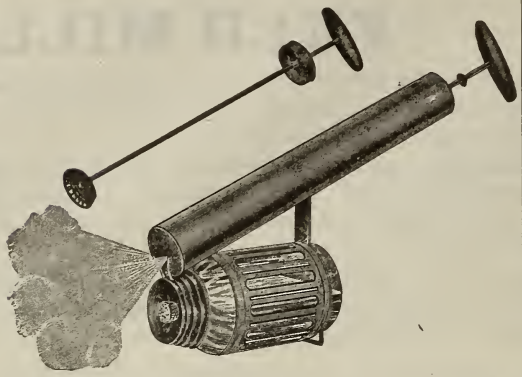
No. 0—	5-Gallon,	to churn	2	Gallons			$ 4.00
No. 1—10	"	"	"	4	"		4.50
No. 2—15	"	"	"	7	"		5.00
No. 3—20	"	"	"	9	"		5.50
No. 4—25	"	"	"	12	"		7.00
No. 5—35	"	"	"	16	"		8.00
No. 5½-50	"	"	"	20	"		11.00
No. 6—60	"	"	"	30	"		13.00
No. 7—75	"	"	"	37	"		15.00
No. 8—90	"	"	"	45	"		17.50

We furnish pulleys for power. Prices extra, according to size desired.

Directions for using in each churn.

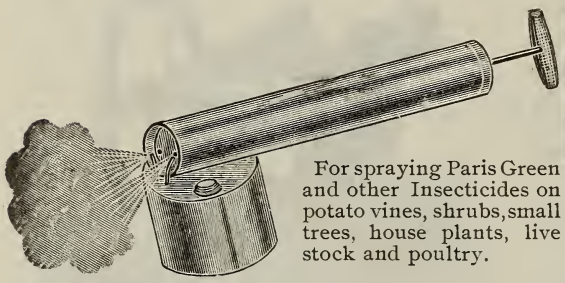
Double Tube Sprayer

With Glass Tank.



Price ..... 65 Cents.

Double Tube Sprayer



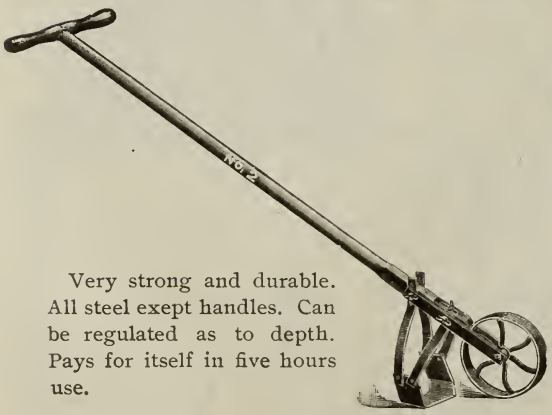
For spraying Paris Green and other Insecticides on potato vines, shrubs, small trees, house plants, live stock and poultry.

Galvanized Tank 50c
Brass Tank 85c

Single Tube Sprayer.

All Tin 35c

PIGGOTT WHEEL HOE.



Very strong and durable. All steel exept handles. Can be regulated as to depth. Pays for itself in five hours use.

Price $1.50.

Acme Powder Gun.

A Simple, Practical implement for the extermination of

POTATO BUGS.

And all Kinds of Insects, Flies, etc., the pests of every House and Garden.

It will handle all insecticides in their dry state—Pure Paris Green, Hellebore, Persian Insect Powder, etc. It is very effective in the destruction of Potato Bugs. Currant Worms and all like pests, and for the wholesale destruction of house flies, using freshly ground Persian Insect Powder can not be excelled.

Acme Powder Gun is well made, with a solid hardwood head block, hardwood handles, best leather for the bellows, (an extra elbow is furnished to tilt the funnel for getting under the leaves of plants and shrubs), and is well finished throughout, making a neat, attractive and serviceable implement.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Price 75c

The "Success" Spray Pump.

For Garden and Greenhouse.

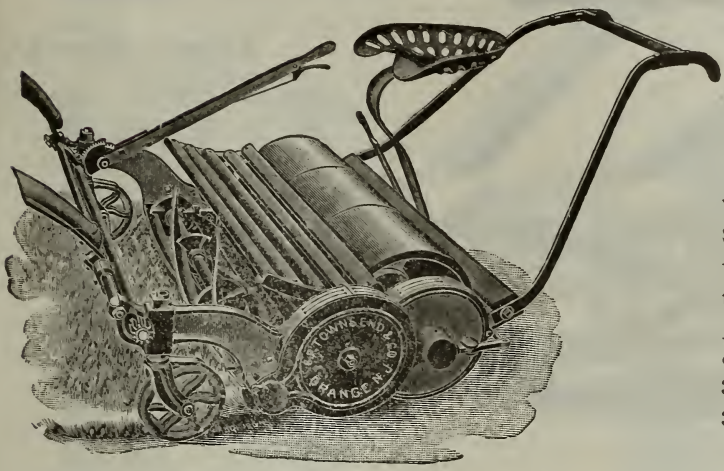
All working parts are of brass.

Bronze ball valves.

The "Bordeux" Combination Nozzle is furnished with this pump.

Price each $3.25

Triple Rachet Horse Lawn Mower.



Furnished complete, with TOOL-BOX, SEAT SIDE-BAR ATTAC HMENT which keeps the horse on the cut grass.

Width of Cut.	Net Price.
30-inch	$65.00
38 "	75.00

Stearns Ball Bearing Lawn Mower.

12-inch, each	$5.75
14 " "	6.50
16 " "	7.00
18 " "	8.00
20 " "	8.50

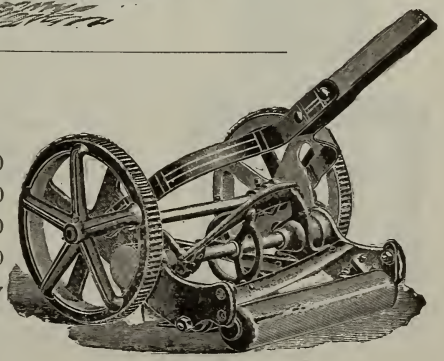
There is the same reason for the use of ball bearings in a lawn mower that there is in a bicycle—*To make it run easy.*

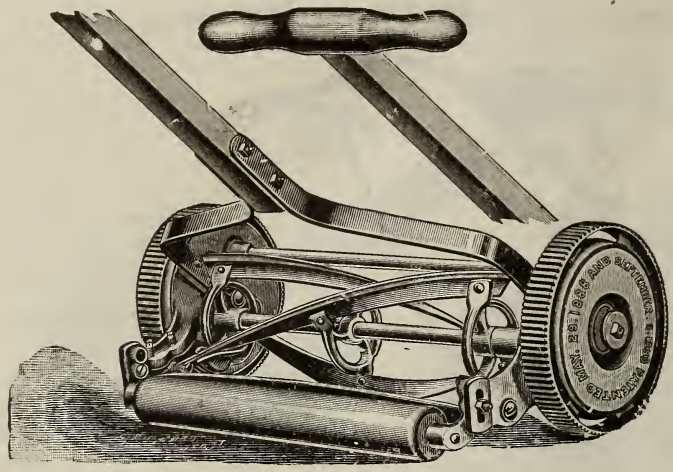
Spider Ball Bearing Lawn Mower.

14-inch, each	$6.50
16 " "	7.00
18 " "	8.00
20 " "	8.50

A high-grade mower—runs easy and is practically noiseless.

Has patent self-sharpening device.





Victor Lawn Mower.

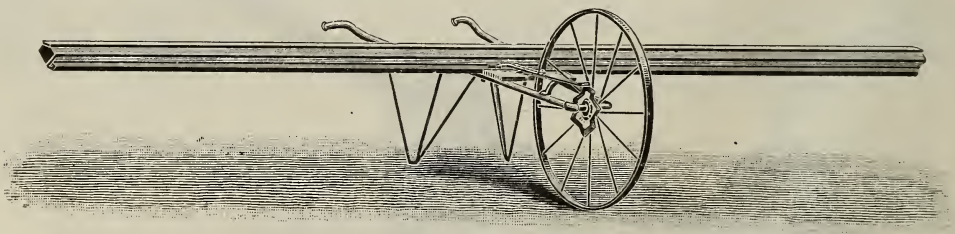
12-inch	Price,	$3.50
14 "	"	3.75
16 "	"	4.00
18 "	"	4.25

This is a well constructed Mower, made of the very best materials, light and easy running, warranted first-class in every respect.

Wheelbarrow Seeders.

For Broadcasting Grass Seed. Light, strong and simple.

Crown Steel Frame, 14 feet ..... $5.75 | Crown Steel Frame, 16 feet $6.00



The NATIONAL with Steel Wheel and Wire Rope.

41 foot box ..... $5.50 | 16 foot box $5.75

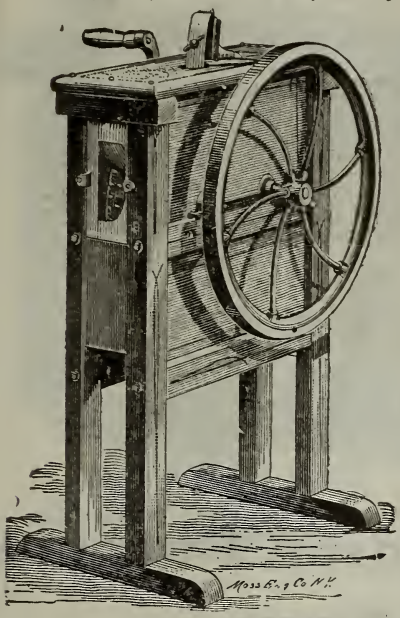
CYCLONE Seed Sower.

One of the greatest labor and seed saving inventions of the age. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. This sower is suspended by a strap passing over the shoulder. When hopper is filled the machine hangs in a most convenient manner for carrying and operating.

Price, $1.50.

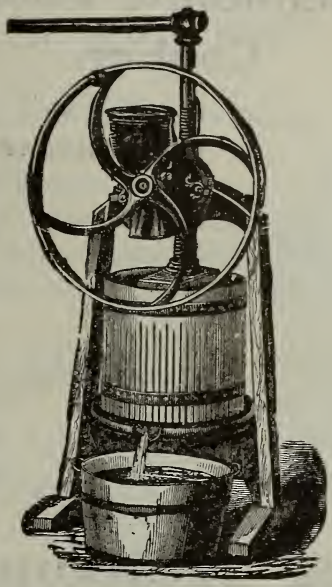
Clipper Corn Sheller.

Capacity 100 bushels per Day.



Price $6.00

Hutchinson's Family Mill.



No. 0 ..... $8.00

No. 1 ..... 9.00

THE SEGMENT

ONE-HAND

Corn and Bean Planter.

The handsomest, lightest, most accurate, strongest, cheapest and most up-to-date planter on the market. Never cracks a kernel nor skips a hill. To prove that the Segment is durable, we call attention to the following facts:

1st. The sheet steel parts are indestructible.

2nd. The brush is of genuine Chinese bristles.

3rd. The seed-box, hopper and spout are of galvanized iron, and are therefore rust-proof.

4th. A double spring is used with double coils.

The Segment is also a perfect bean planter..

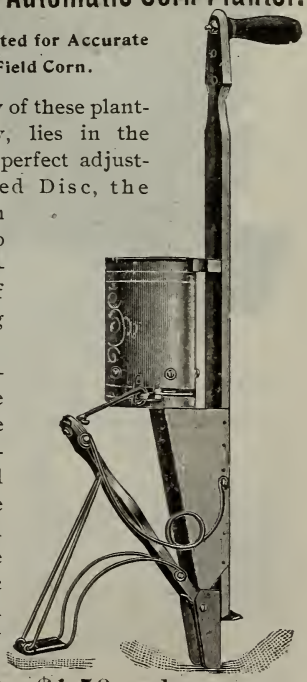
Price, $1.00 each.

The Standard Automatic Corn Planter.

Is Especially Adapted for Accurate Planting of Field Corn.

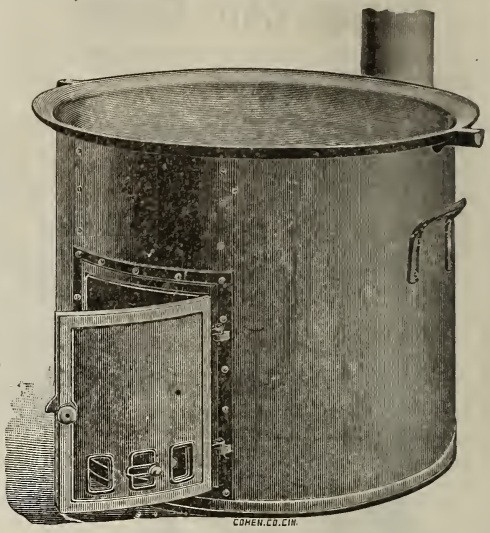
The superiority of these planters for accuracy, lies in the peculiar and perfect adjustment of the Seed Disc, the manner in which the seeds rest up on it, and the excellent features of the sheet spring brass "Cut off."

The disc revolves similar to the discs used in horse planters. Is turned, milled and ground, and is the best finished and most accurate dropping disc ever used in corn planters of any description.



Price, $1.50 each.

Economic Food Cooker.



For heating or cooking all kinds of food for hogs, cattle, poultry or dogs. Also for heating water when butchering hogs, making soft soap, boiling clothes, etc. Requires very little fuel. The door being large, waste wood or knots can be used for fuel.

Delivered in New York State, freight prepaid.

50 gallon	$12.00
65 "	14.00

The Welcome Caldron Furnace

For Coal or Wood.

The cheapest, quickest and best way of heating water and cooking food for stock is by using a WELCOME CALDRON FURNACE. It burns wood to perfection and works equally as well with coal. It is provided with a patent damper and deflecting ring, throwing the heat to the front side of the Caldron and heating all sides evenly.

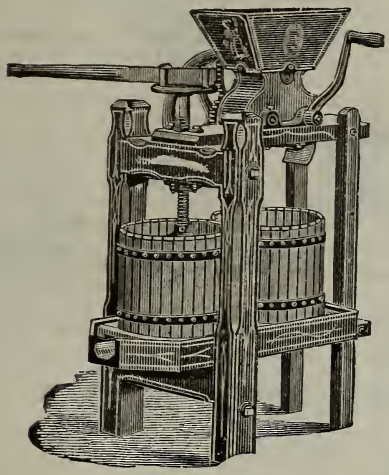
FURNACE AND KETTLE FOR WOOD.		FURNACE AND KETTLE FOR COAL.	
15 Gallon	$10.63	15 Gallon	$13.13
22 "	13.13	22 "	16.25
30 "	16.25	30 "	20.00
45 "	18.75	45 "	23.13
60 "	22.50	60 "	27.50

EXTRAS.

15 Gallon Kettle Only	$3.13	15 Gallon Coal Fixtures	$2.50
22 " " "	3.75	22 " " "	3.13
30 " " "	5.00	30 " " "	3.75
45 " " "	5.63	45 " " "	4.38
60 " " "	6.88	60 " " "	5.00

MONITOR

Cider Mill and Press.



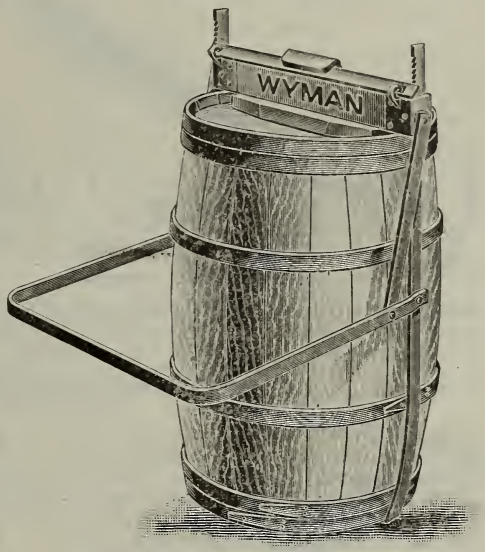
Junior ---------- $14.00

Medium ---------- 17.00

Senior ---------- 20.00

THE WYMAN

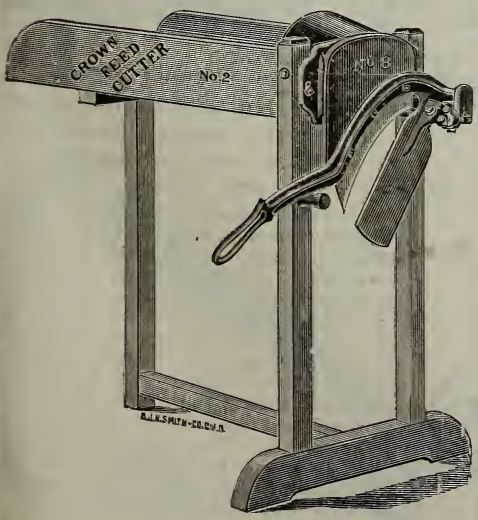
STEEL BARREL HEADER OR FRUIT PRESS



Light, strong and durable.

Price ---------- $1.35

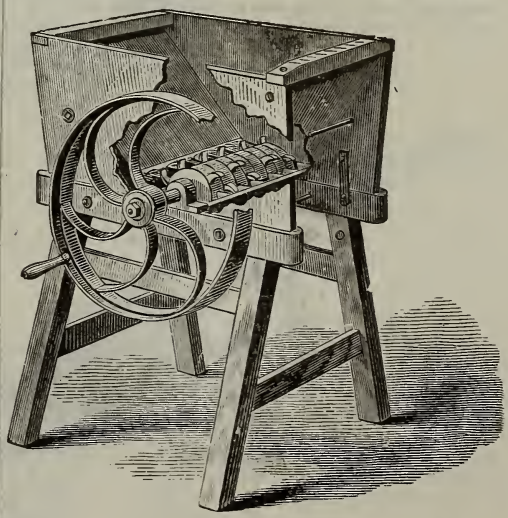
LEVER FEED CUTTERS.



Price ---------- $2.75 to $3.50

KING ROOT CUTTER.

CAPACITY, ONE BUSHEL PER MINUTE.

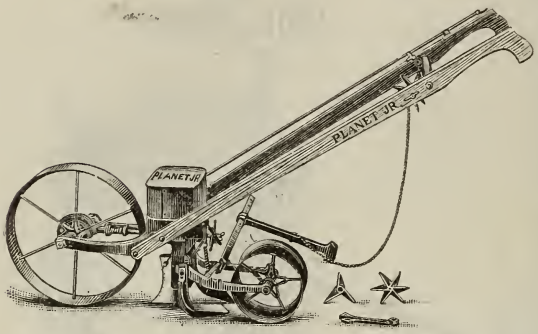


Price ---------- $6.50

THE "PLANET JR." HORSE AND HAND IMPLEMENTS.

These are the most popular and satisfactory tools made for garden and field use. We can show but a portion of them and only partially describe them here, but we shall be glad to send you our Special Planet Jr. Catalogue, containing full description and fifty illustrations, free to all who write for it.

"Planet Jr." No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder.

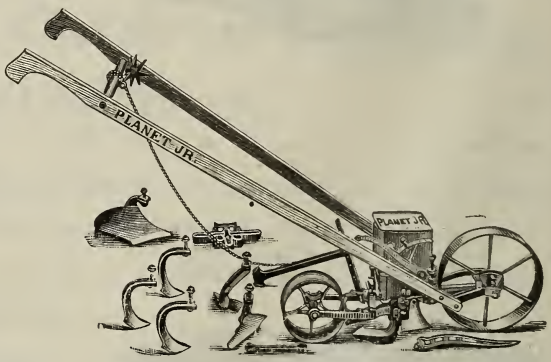


This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills, and also drops in hills, at 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever; or, the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down the feed rod. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seed in the exact thickness desired. It covers and rolls down light or heavy, and marks the next row clearly. 15 inch patent steel drive wheel; hopper holds three quarts; it runs light, and sows equally well with a full hopper or a tablespoonful of seed. The accurate hill dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. We guarantee this drill to be more accurate than any other made, and to give satisfaction, in every respect.

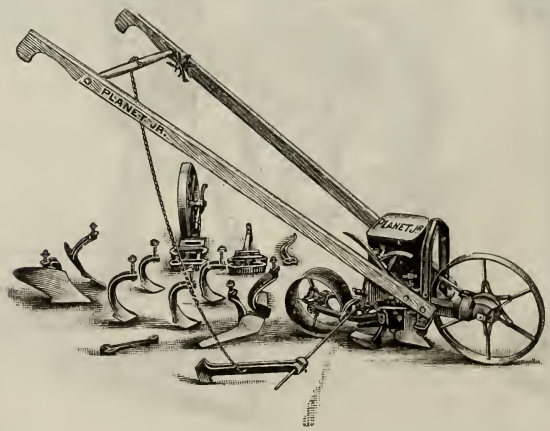
Price, $10.00.

"Planed Jr." No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like the No. 3, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops.



Price, complete, $10.00. As a Drill only, $8.00.
A Set of Three Rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, $1.00.



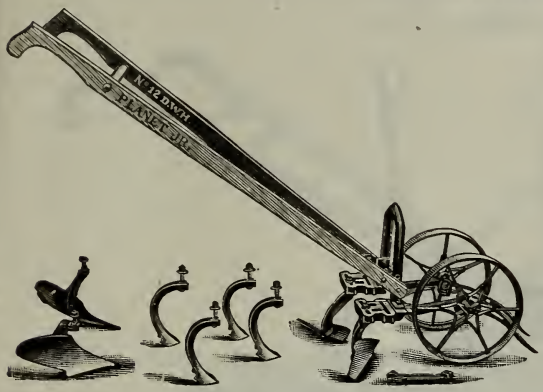
Planet Jr. No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops, for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and prefer not to buy separate machines. As a drill it is almost identical with the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill, and is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in hills or drills. As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and the whole combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

Price $13.00.

"Planet Jr." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, $6.50.

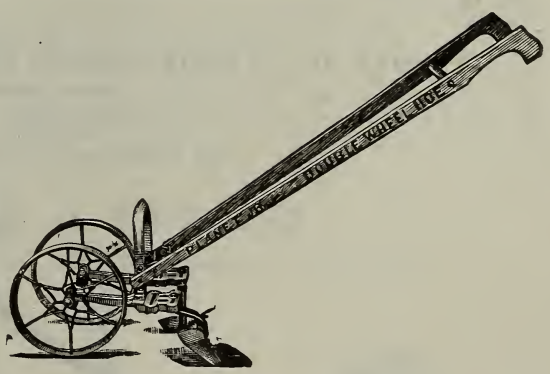


This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost increditable. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustment and can be set three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel.

"Planet Jr." No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe.

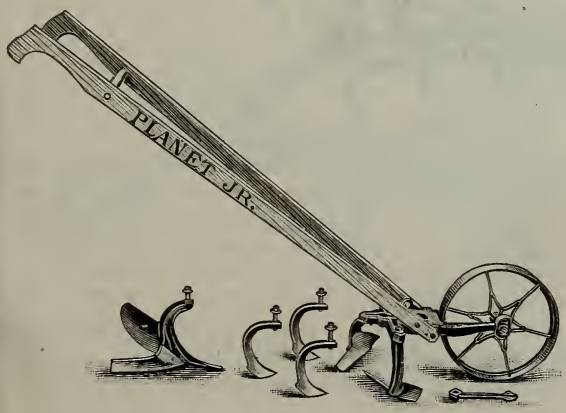
Double Wheel, No. 13, Price $4.25
Single Wheel, No. 18, Price $3.25

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done it will be a better job than three men would have done in the same time with hand hoes. The No. 13 runs either astride or between the rows; kills all the weeds and leaves the earth in fine shape. Then, too, it's so easy to work. Twelve-year-old girls work gardens with them with ease and success. This tool is the No. 12 with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12 may be added at any time, and are sure to fit.



"Planet Jr." No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, $4.50.

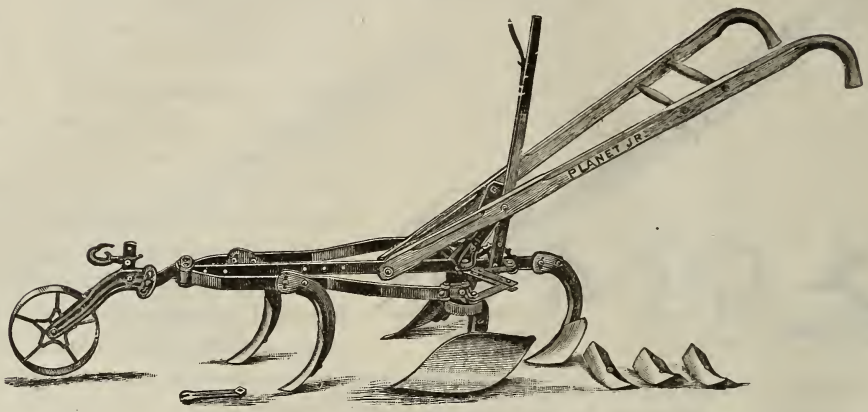


For easy gardening, and at the same time clean and perfect gardening, the kind that will make your garden the talk of the neighborhood, and cause your face to glow with honest pride, nothing is quite the equal of this No. 17 Wheel Hoe. It is suited to all kinds of garden cultivation and all garden crops. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Other attachments can be added at any time.

No. 5 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Price with Wheel, $6.85.

Packed Weight, 69 Pounds.



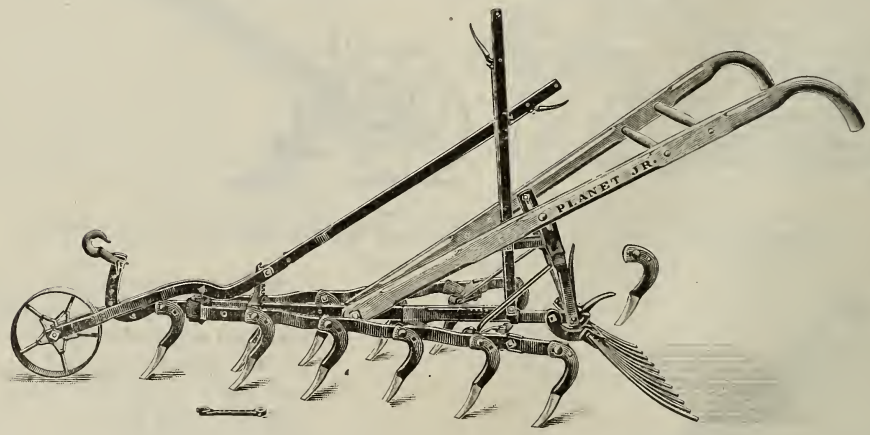
This pattern is a great favorite as it has a very pleasant acting lever expander, which can be set to close one side of the frame while the other is wide open. The wheel arms are pressed steel, light and strong.

"Planet Jr." Twelve-tooth Harrow and Cultivator.

Price, $8.50.

Less Pulverizer, $6.90.

Less Wheel and Pulverizer, $5.70.

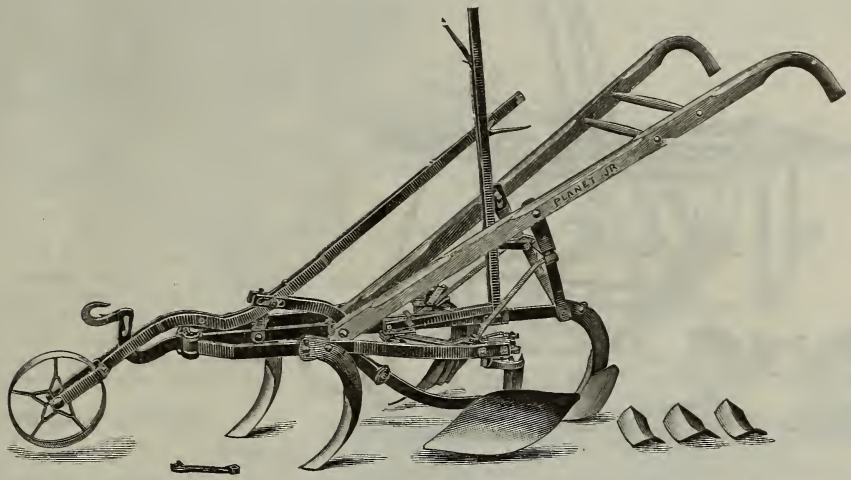


This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and the chisel-shape teeth cut an inch wide each. It may be set with teeth trailing. The foot lever pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. A strawberry runner attachment consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger. Extra, Price, $1.75.

Planet Jr., Catalogue sent on application.

PLANET JR., NO. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR

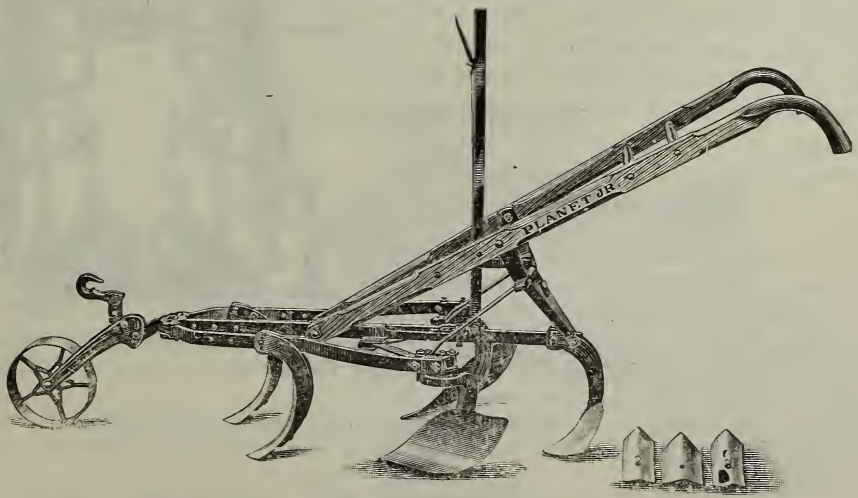
Price Complete $8.50. Without Depth Regulator, (Order as No. 7.) Price $8.00.



Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. You can do almost anything you want with it in the garden or field. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can set the hoes at any angle or reverse altogether, cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest.

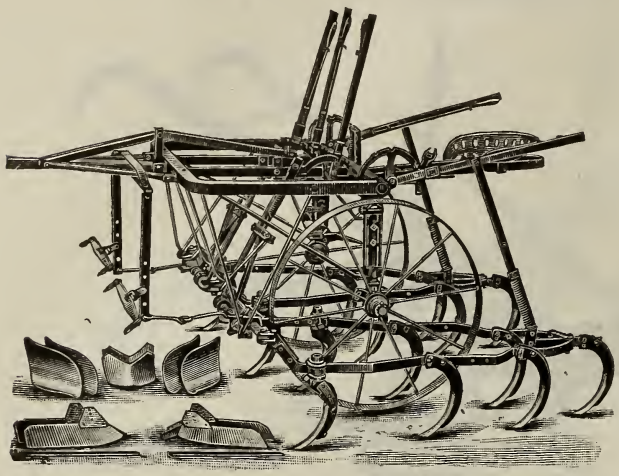
No. 9 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe

Price With Wheel $7.25. Packed Weight, 71 Pounds.



This Admirable Tool is identical with No. 7, except that it has a plain wheel instead of the lever wheel. It has the high frame, patented hollow steel standards, patent lever Star wheel, new lever expander, and new hollow steel wheel arms.

Planet Jr. No. 72 Two-row Pivot Wheel Riding Cultivator, Plow, Furrower, and Ridger.

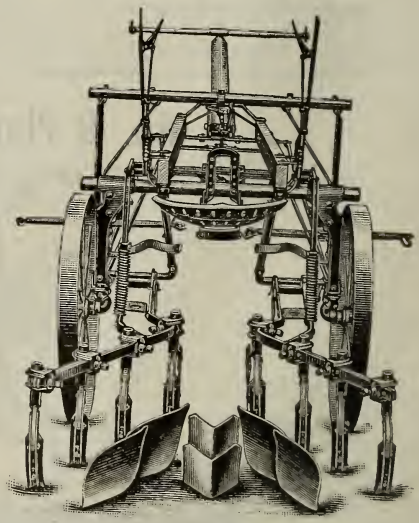


Corn and potato growers should rivet their attention to the implement they see above. It is the greatest labor-saving tool of the century. Its use means two rows cultivated at one passage, and it matters not whether the rows are straight or crooked, wide or narrow, regular or irregular in width. Think of the saving made in cultivating perfectly two rows of corn, potatoes or beans or any crop planted in rows not over 44 inches apart at a single passage. This means double speed at single cost and the arrangement of the fourteen teeth is such that all the ground is well tilled and no open furrows are left next to the crop.

PRICE, $52.50.

Planet Jr. No. 70 Pivot Wheel Riding Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger.

The right theory about cultivation is to do the best cultivating. The best cultivation results from the best implement—one that is right in plan, right in its making, wide in its uses and has the facilities for easy and perfect handling. That's what you have in the No. 70 Riding Cultivator. The name indicates in a general way the scope of its work. There's not another of similar plan that equals it in service. The wheels close to 32 inches and open to 40, and the tool cultivates all rows from 28 inches to 4 feet apart at one passage. It is comfortable to ride upon, light in draft, simple in operation and durable in every part.



Price $40.00.

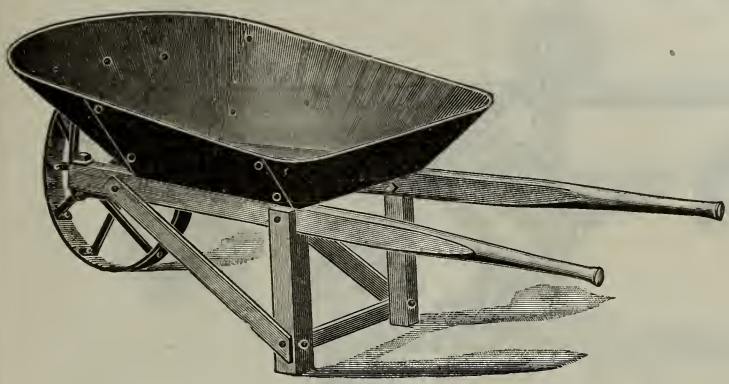
J. F. VanSchoonhoven, Versailes, N. Y., writes July 30, 1904: "The No. 72 Cultivator is a bird. Too much cannot be said in its praise."

J. H. Roe, Chana, Ill., writes July 4th, 1904: "I am much pleased with your Cultivator No. 72. A manufacturer from the Keystone Co. of Sterling, Ill., saw this one work and declared the inventor is the benefactor of all corn growers."

L. McGee, 2646 East 7th Street, Kansas City, Mo., writes February 10th, 1903: "I now have five of your Planet Jr. Two-row Riding Cultivators in use on my potato farm in Kansas City, Mo., and like them very much."

W. S. McRee, Kinder Lou, Ga., writes March 25th, 1905: "I am using one of your No. 70 Pivot Wheel Planet Jr. Riding Cultivators, and they come nearer to being worth their weight in gold than any improved agricultural implement I have ever tried. They are great labor savers and do their work excellently. I would not let same leave my farm if I could not get another just like it."

Steel Wheelbarrows.

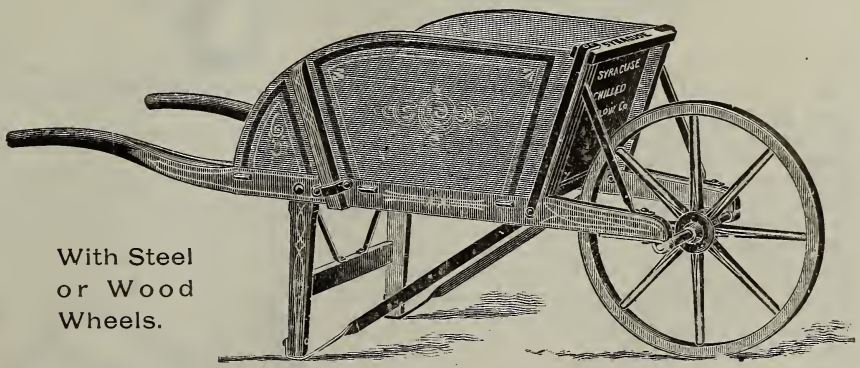


No. 6—Capacity, 3 cubic feet; size tray, 34x28 inches, No. 16 steel; 16-inch steel wheel; weight, 48 lbs. ___ $3.50

No. 8—Capacity, 4 cubic feet; size tray, 37x29 inches, No. 16 steel; 16-inch steel wheel; weight, 51 lbs. ____ $4.00

Garden Barrows.

The frame is ash, strongly put together, with the bottom board let into the back sill, which prevents slipping. Superior Steel or Wood Wheel, with or without springs. Well braced throughout. Easily handled, with the weight well on the wheel.



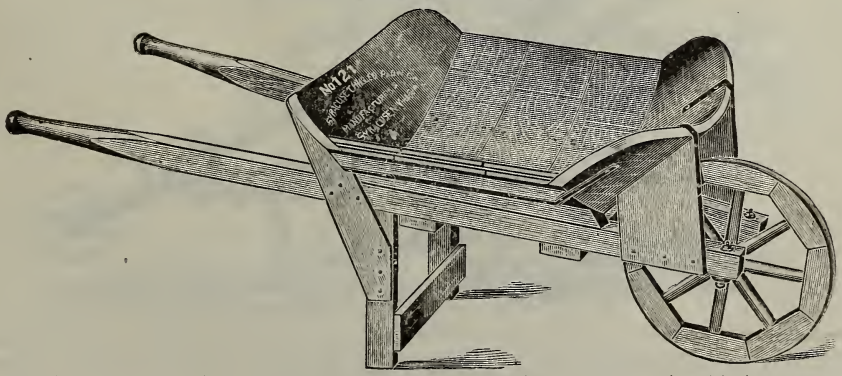
With Steel or Wood Wheels.

Handsomely painted and striped.

No. 141—Length	24½ in.	Weight,	42 lbs.	Wood wheel	$3.30
No. 142— "	27 in.	"	46 lbs.	" "	3.50
No. 151— "	24½ in.	"	46 lbs.	Steel "	3.45
No. 152— "	27 in.	"	50 lbs.	" "	3.65

With Steel Springs 25c. extra.

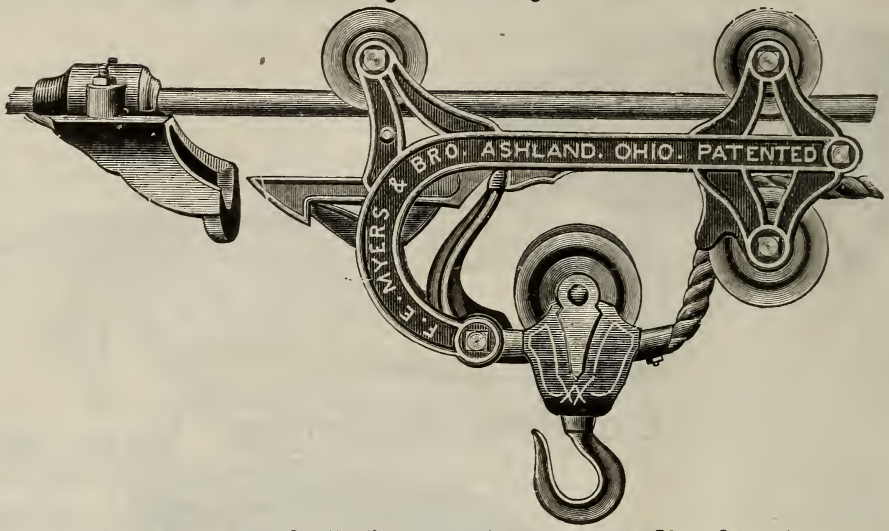
DIRT BARROWS.



Full nailed—has tray and traces all nailed together, and is a good, serviceable barrow.

No. 121—Weight 47 lbs. Wood wheel ____ $1.50
No. 131— " 49 " Steel wheel ____ 1.65

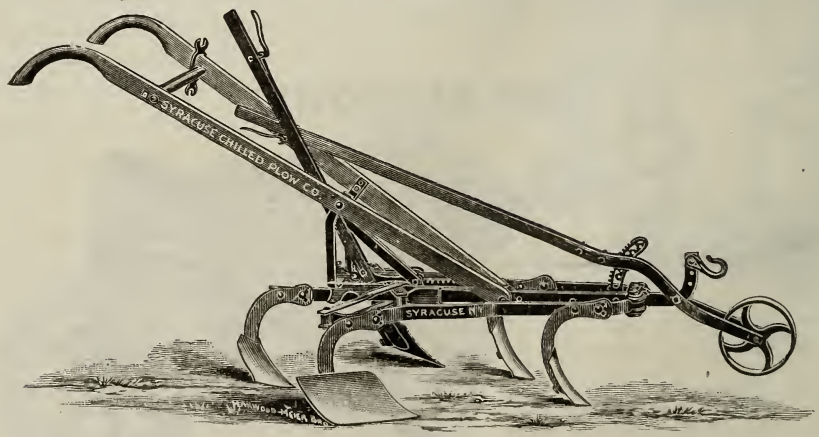
The New Myers Hay Carriers.



(This cut shows pulley registered moving away from stop.)

New Model Iron Track Car		$4.00
Reversible Wood Track Car		4.00
Reversible Steel Track Car		4.00
Steel Track Hanging Hooks	Per doz.,	.80
Wood Track Hanging Hooks	" "	.80
Rafter Brackets	" "	.60
End Stops	" "	.75
Steel Double Harpoon Forks	Each,	1.00
Double Steel Track	Per ft.,	.12
Malleable Knot Passing Pulleys	Per doz.,	2.25
Cast Frame 6-inch Pulleys	" "	2.75
Floor Hooks	" "	1.00

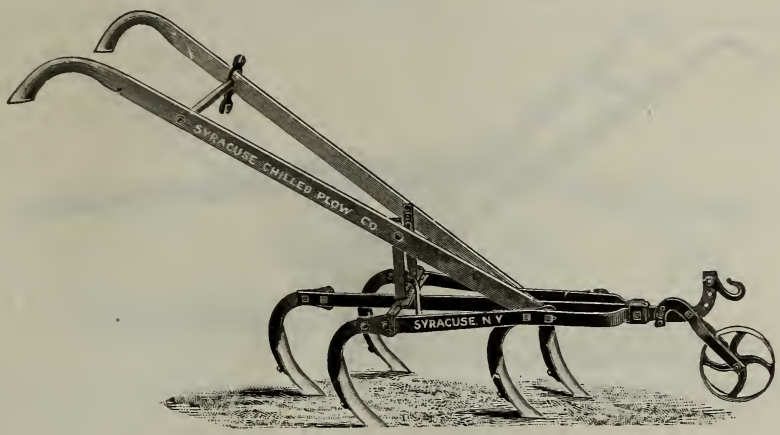
Syracuse Steel Frame Cultivators.



This style Cultivator is particularly well adapted to use where instant variation while the Cultivator is in motion is desired in either width or depth of the work being done. Especially valuable for close or irregular work and soils of variable hardness.

No. 136—Expanding Lever, five 3-inch Points and Lever Wheel $5.50
No. 138—Expanding Lever, five 3-inch Points, Wing Points, Shovel Point and Lever Wheel 6.00

Syracuse Steel Frame Cultivators.—(Continued.)



These Cultivators meet the demand for a good Cultivator at a low price. The points and Standards are the same stock as used in our other Cultivators, but the frame is somewhat shorter. The Standards are adjustable ; handles can be raised or lowered, and shifted to the right or left.

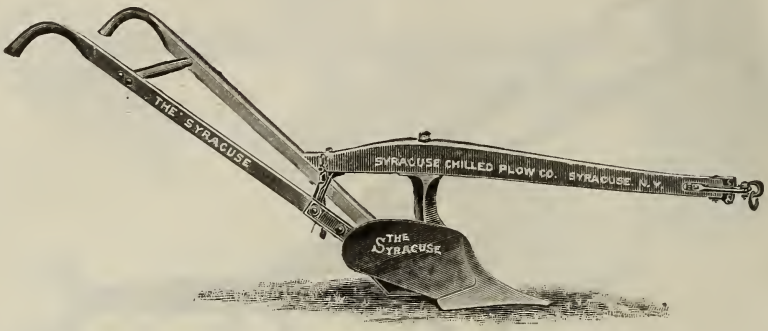
No. 81—Five 3-inch Points and Wheel $3.50
No. 83—Five 3-inch Points, Wing Points, Shovel Point and Wheel 4.00

Nos. 121 and 123 are a strongly made and quickly adjusted Cultivator at a low price. They have similar arrangements of Expanding Lever as the No. 33, by means of which they cannot be set on a dead center, but are quickly and easily opened or closed at any point. As shown, the handles have side braces which can be locked without the use of a wrench.

No. 121—Expanding Lever, five 3-inch Points and Stationary Wheel $4.50
No. 123—Expanding Lever, five 3-inch Points, Wing Points, Shovel Point and Stationary Wheel 5.00

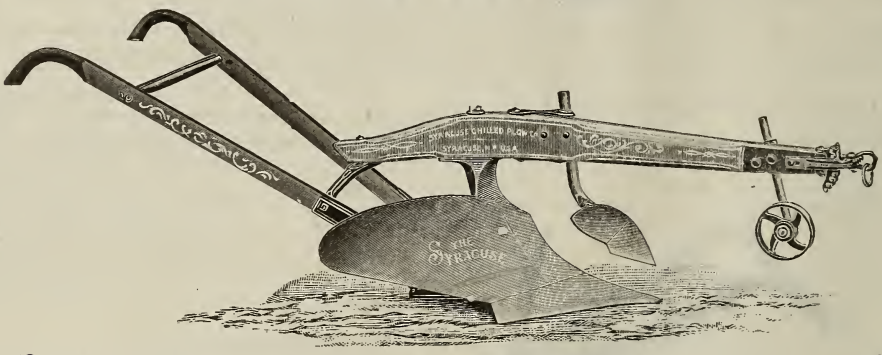
SYRACUSE PLOWS.—One-Horse Wood Beam.

CHILLED WEARING PARTS.



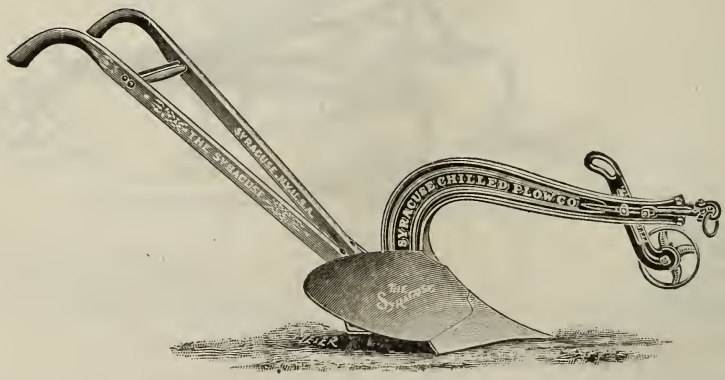
No. 606—Very Light One-Horse, furrow 3 to 5 in. deep, 6 to 8 in. wide $5.00
No. 605—Light One-Horse, furrow 3½ to 5½ in. deep, 7 to 9 in. wide 6.00
New Wood Beam, Vineyard 6.75

Two-Horse Wood Beam.



No. 672—Medium Two-Horse, furrow 5 to 7 in. deep, 7 to 13 in. wide $10.00
No. 671—Large Two-Horse, furrow 5 to 8 in. deep, 12 to 15 in. wide 10.50

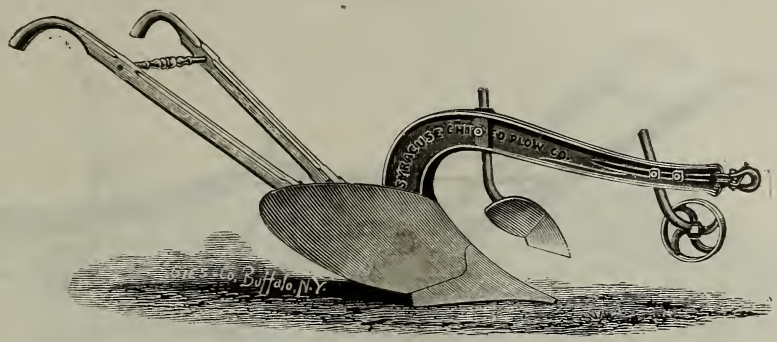
One-Horse Vineyard and Garden Plow.



No. 5—1878, Iron Beam; Furrow 3 to 5½ in. deep, 7 to 10 in. wide, with Wheel $6.00
No. 4—1882, Steel Beam; Furrow 4 to 6 in. deep, 8 to 11 in. wide 7.00
No. 5—1882, Steel Beam; Furrow 3 to 5½ in. deep, 7 to 10 in. wide 7.00
No. 4 or 5—1882, with Wheel and Jointer 8.50

Syracuse Two-Horse Right Hand Iron Beam Plow, 1878.

Chilled Wearing Parts. With Steel Jointer and Wheel Standards.

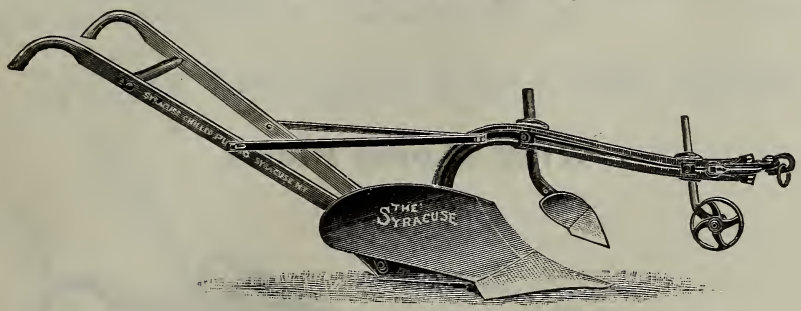


Unequalled for hard and stony ground. Will stay in ground where all others fail. Steel Jointers and Wheel Standards.

No. 3—Light Two-Horse, furrow 4 to 7 in. deep, 10 to 12 in. wide $10.00
No. 2—Medium Two-Horse, furrow 5 to 8 in. deep, 11 to 14 in. wide 10.00
No. 1—Large Two-Horse, furrow 5 to 9 in. deep, 12 to 15 in. wide 10.00

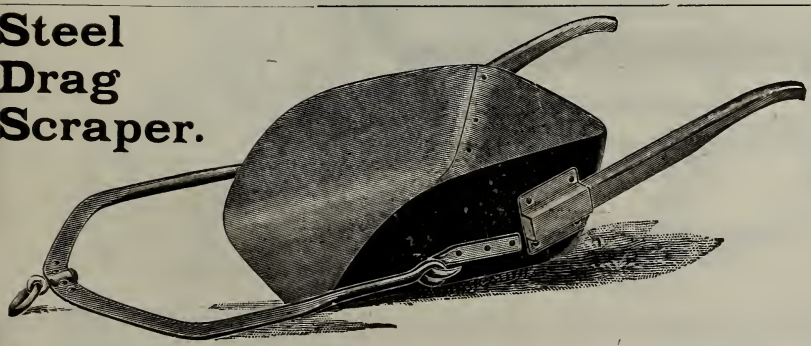
Syracuse Steel Beam Chilled Plow.

Chilled Wearing Parts. Light, Strong, Durable.



No. 403—Light Two-Horse, furrow 4 to 6 in. deep, 9 to 12 in. wide $10.00
No. 402—Medium Two-Horse, furrow 5 to 7 in. deep, 11 to 14 in. wide 10.50
No. 401—Large Two-Horse, furrow 5 to 8 in. deep, 12 to 15 in. wide 11.00

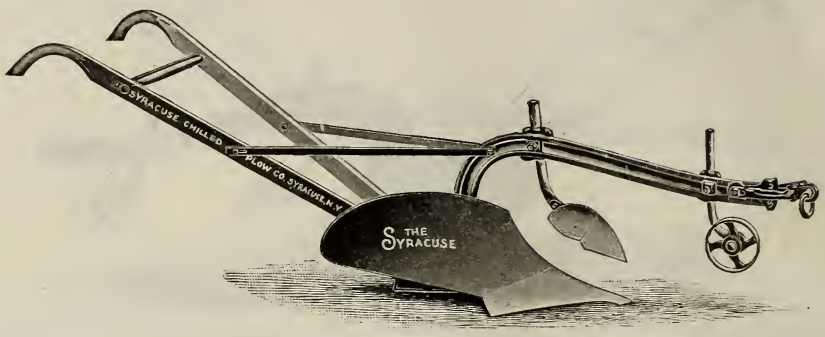
Steel Drag Scraper.



Our Scraper, like our Barrow Trays, are shaped from a single sheet of cold steel, being lapped and riveted at the corners, thereby rendering them uniform in thickness throughout, except at corners, where they are of double thickness.

No. 3—Capacity, 3 cubic feet of earth; intended for use of single horse; weight, 85 lbs. $5.50
No. 2—Capacity, 5 cubic feet of earth; intended for use of single horse; weight, 95 lbs. 6.00
No. 1—Capacity, 7 cubic feet of earth; made of extra heavy steel plates; weight, 105 lbs. 6.50

The Syracuse Plow.

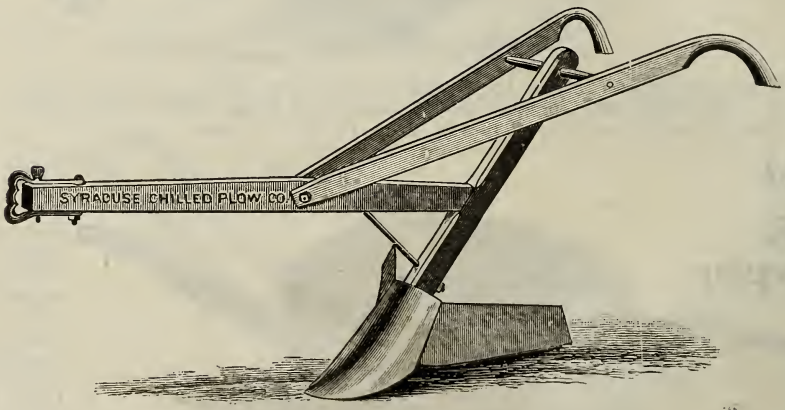


We recommend No. 31 or 32 to all parties desiring a perfect Combination Plow for general use. The moldboard is so fashioned that a furrow may be turned up or down on sloping land.

No. 32—Medium, two horse Furrow 5 to 7½ inches deep, 10 to 13½ inches wide.....$13.00

No. 31—Large, " " " 5 to 8 inches deep, 12 to 15 inches wide..... 13.50

Wing Shovel Plows.



This implement is light and strong; especially adapted for hilling potatoes and other light work. The blades and wings are of steel. Adjustable to throw more or less earth. Made with wood or iron beam.

Wood Beam Wing Shovel Plow.....$2.75 | Iron Beam Wing Shovel Plow.....$3.25

Syracuse Spike Tooth Harrow.

Excellent for Pulverization or Smoothing of Land for the Cultivation of Young Crops.

Style B. Five Bars, 30 teeth per section. Weight, 220 pounds.

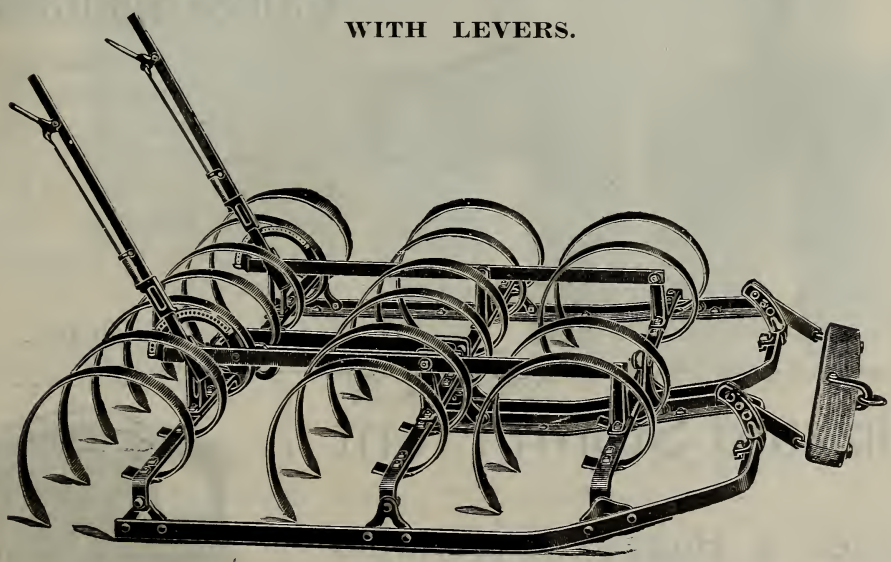
We also furnish a Style C, same size and number of teeth, in which the connecting bars are elevated above the teeth bearing bars.

In ordering specify style, number of sections and size of teeth; otherwise Style B, two sections and ⅝ inch teeth, will be sent.

⅝ Tooth, 50 Teeth----------$11.00 ⅝ Tooth, 60 Teeth----------$11.50

Syracuse Two Section Spring Tooth Harrow,

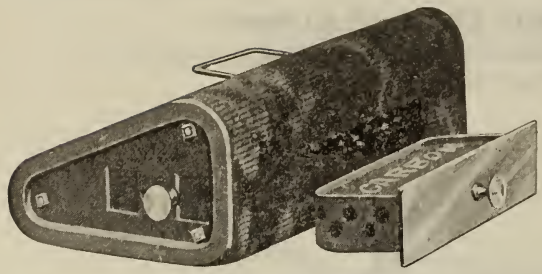
WITH LEVERS.



Frame, tooth bearing Bars and Teeth are Steel. The frame runs on Steel Shoes which can be renewed at small expense. All Castings Malleable. Superior work. Most convenient for cleaning and turning about or transporting from place to place.

All Steel Lever Harrows, 15 tooth----$15 00	All Steel Wheel Harrows, 15 tooth----$16 50
" " " " 17 " ---- 16 00	" " " " 17 " ---- 17 50

Seat for Wheel Harrow, $1.00 extra. Separate Points, 50 cents per section extra.



CARRIAGE HEATERS.

Will keep your feet warm on coldest days, at a cost of 4c per day.

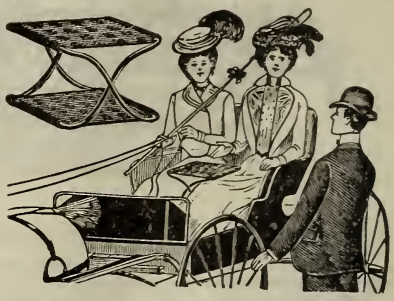
Ranging in Price from $1.25 to $3.00 Each.

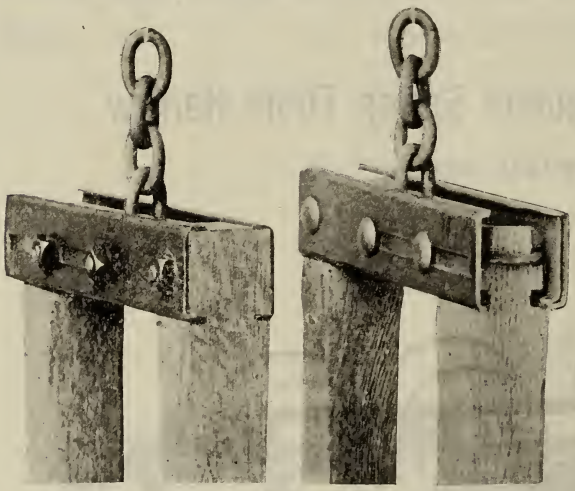
THE NEW I. D. SEAT

Fits any Vehicle without fastening.

With the **New I. D. Seat,** each buggy or sleigh is as comfortable with three persons as with two. It folds, carries 500 pounds, and lasts a lifetime. Does not wear the cushion, because only the lower carpet rests on it. The lower carpet keeps the frame from cutting into the cloth and springs of the cushion.

Price, 90 cents, Each.





BARNARD'S

Adjustable Steel Head

Cattle Stanchion

The best **Cattle Fastener** ever invented. All sizes in one. Practically indestructable. No getting loose in joints. By simply loosening three nuts, can be set to any size from 5 to 7 inches. Can be fitted to the animal while confined in it.

Price, $12.00 Doz.

Blizzard Storm Front

Makes a Buggy comfortable in the worst storm.

Price, $2.50.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT

WE HAVE EVERYTHING ON WHEELS—250 STYLES OF VEHICLES ON OUR REPOSITORY FLOORS

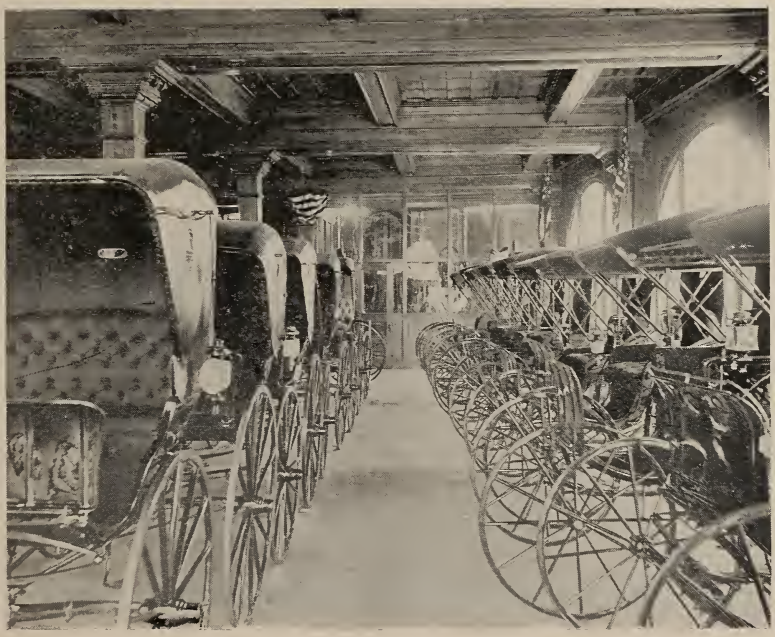
Traps
Phaetons
Stanhopes
Cabriolets
Rockaways

Top Buggies
Canopy Top Surreys
Extension Top Surreys
Carts
Milk Wagons

Road Wagons
Depot Wagons
Democrat Wagons
Top Delivery Wagons
Open Delivery Wagons

Light Lumber Wagons

Heavy Lumber Wagons



Harness, Horse Collars, Breast Collars, Sweats, Whips, Blankets, Robes.

Write us for prices on anything you may need in the line of Carriages, Wagons, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Heavy or Light Harness.

All work guaranteed. Lowest prices in the State.

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Clover, Timothy and other Field Seeds, Peas, Beans, Corn, Etc.

We can give you good and reliable seeds at the lowest prices

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